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SCHLEY'S WORK IS ONLY BEGUN

No Serious Engagement as Yet.

TROOPS STILL AT TAMPA

Cuba Has Not Yet Been Invaded.

GARCIA CLOSE TO SANTIAGO

Thousands of Cubans Starving, Naked and Homeless—Spain Makes Overtures to the Powers to Intervene—A Chinese Native Son Enlists at San Francisco, is Accepted and Will Cut Off His Queue—Insurgent Troops Near Santiago Well Supplied With Arms—Important Operations Expected at Santiago in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It was plainly noticeable at the navy department today that the officials were expecting news of the first importance, but that they did not look for it immediately. The firmness with which they have insisted that Schley could have had no general engagement with the Spanish forces, ships and forts at Santiago, as was reported, appeared to be based on a full knowledge of the plans on which the commodore is acting, and the greatest concession that they would make towards admitting that a fight had taken place there Tuesday was to say that possibly Schley saw some earthworks going up and razed them with his shells. They were confident he made no attempt to enter the harbor. It is believed now, however, with Sampson in the field and in command off Santiago with an augmented force, that interesting events may be looked for.

These are expected, too, notwithstanding the fact that no troops have yet started from Tampa, as was established by inquiry at the war department this afternoon. The insurgents are known to be in force in the neighborhood of Santiago, and through Captain Hurst of the war department not only has been in communication with them, but has supplied them fully with good weapons and an abundance of ammunition. The headquarters of the best of the Cuban generals, Garcia, are distant from Santiago only 15 miles, so that it is possible Sampson feels strong enough with their support to begin the assault by sea upon the doomed Spanish fleet and forts without awaiting the arrival of the United States troops from Tampa. The trend of the news that came to Washington from unofficial sources during the afternoon all went to support this belief, so there is some ground for the expectation of the officials that important information may be expected shortly.

The Spanish government has made a protest against the shipping of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco for the relief of the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by United States war ships operating in the West Indies.

In view of the ruling by the British government that coal was contraband of war, this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarrassment, as the Canadian coal is considered by the naval authorities to be a superior article for the use of our ships. It is only a short distance from the British North American coal fields to San Francisco and the Nova Scotia coal fields are easily accessible to Atlantic ports. It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. The subject was referred to the authorities, who on investigation found that coal shipments, both in British North America and from Nova Scotia, were in the ordinary course of commercial transactions. They were made by private parties in the sale to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States for use by the American navy was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the navy department would have been stopped as these would have been manifestly a breach of the neutral attitude maintained by the British government and its colonial possessions, including Canada.

If the Queen Regent of Spain has instructed Senor Castillo to ask the Powers to intervene for peace, that movement has not yet taken any form in Washington, either at the state department or any of the foreign embassies. Among diplomatic officials it is thought to be possible that Spain is feeling her way toward bringing peace, but it is not believed this will meet any active assistance from the great powers.

STILL AT TAMPA.

The Invasion of Cuba Not Yet Commenced.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department today secured additional transports of the capacity of approximately 5,000 men for the Cuban army of invasion. This swells the total number of available vessels to over thirty, with a carrying capacity of nearly 30,000 men. The ships secured today will be sent to Florida ports, chiefly Tampa, as fast as practicable, and prepared for service.

The chartering of the additional ships at this time is taken as an indication of the promptness with which the war department proposes to undertake the offensive operations against the Spanish in the West Indies.

The latest information received here is that General Miles is still at Tampa, and several telegrams reaching here from him bear the name of that place.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn today announced with considerable satisfaction that the troopship Centennial, designed for the second Philippine expedition, would arrive in San Francisco probably tomorrow. She has been at one of the Pacific ports and is fully equipped and ready for her work. At the same time it is said the Ohio, also to go on with the second expedition, will reach San Francisco on Saturday or Sunday, coaled for her long voyage, but not yet equipped.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

Dreadful Destitution Reported at Santiago.

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CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 2.—9:50 p. m.—No direct news has been received here today from Santiago de Cuba except a reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants there.

It is said that now even the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

SPAIN COWED.

Addresses Another Appeal to Europe to Intervene.

LONDON, June 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war and Austria is prepared to accede but only in conjunction with other powers.

FOOLISH CORRESPONDENTS.

Verdant Pencil-Sharpeners Are Sharply Sat On.

LONDON, June 3.—The foreign office officials say they have instructed Alex. Gollan, the British consul at Havana, to see that the arrested English correspondents, Whigham and Robinson, receive their rights as British subjects. At the same time the foreign office people admit that the English newspapermen have no status defined by international law and that they are obliged to take their chances in entering forbidden territory.

Influential relatives of Mr. Whigham, who was arrested with Mr. Robinson in Cuba, are interesting themselves in his case. His uncle, General Whigham, has called at the foreign office and has urged that efforts be made for his release. The general remarks that if the youth desired to see fighting it would have been better had he enlisted than to have engaged in such a foolhardy expedition.

A CHINESE RECRUIT.

Is a Native Son and Will Fight With the Melican Boys.

SANTA ANA, June 2.—O. Q. Tow, a Chinese, enlisted here today in the regular army of volunteers to join Company L from this city, now at the Presidio, San Francisco. Tow was born in Sonoma county 28 years ago. He passed the medical examination today and was immediately assigned to a squad being recruited for Company L. He says as soon as he is ordered to San Francisco he will cut off his queue.

DENY EVERYTHING.

Spaniards Ridicule Schley's Attack on Santiago.

LONDON, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The Madrid papers are much elated over another repulse suffered by the American fleets. According to official advices the forts and batteries at Santiago de Cuba were undamaged and not a single Spaniard was killed or wounded, and not a single shell struck the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon.

"El Heraldo regrets that the Spanish fleet was not sent to the Philippines instead of Cuba."

FOR PORTO RICO.

Fitzhugh Lee's Command Concentrated at Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There are evidences that the war department is making arrangements for the concentration of a large number of troops at Jacksonville, where Major General Lee, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, has his headquarters. Two regiments which had been assigned originally to Chickamauga will go instead to Florida City. These are one of the regiments from Virginia and one of the New Jersey. Jacksonville has been spoken of as likely to be a base of operations for the expedition to Porto Rico and the expectation is that the other regiments will be ordered there as soon as they are ready for active service.

EDISON AND TESLA THROW UP THE SPONGE.

Notification has just reached me that the U. S. Patent Office has granted me a patent on plans and specifications submitted to that department for consideration. Secretary Alger of the War Department not only compliments me on my discovery and invention, but he instructs Secretary Gage to draw his check for $100,000 in my favor, which I received this morning accompanied by 14 shotgun messengers. The following is a pedigree of my patent: Patent No. 595,658,767, issued to W. Parker Lyon of Fresno, Cal.—COMPOUND COLOSSAL SHOT PIPE AND CANNON BALL DISCHARGER, which consists of two adjustable cannons easily screwed on anything that floats. By simply sitting in the pilothouse and working a little machine very similar to the ordinary typewriter the hocus-pocus proceedings begin, and, Holy Moses, how she shoots! The guns are loaded with gas generated by the action of dynamite and horned toads. Cannon balls make the best stuffing, although old stoves will answer.

The receipt of the above-named check will cause a panic among my furniture competitors, it being my intention to reduce prefils 50 per cent and thereby give my customers the benefit. Come and see me while I am flush.

W. PARKER LYON & CO.,
A HOT COMBINATION.

HOW THE BOYS CUT THE CABLE

Dashing Exploit At Cienfuegos.

Three Hours' Work Under Heavy Fire.

A Romantic Story Which Reads Like One of Fenimore Cooper's Novels.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—Some day after the epoch of eagerness of latest news of the war has passed, somebody will tell the true story of the cutting of the cable at Cienfuegos. And when that story is told, people will understand more clearly than they understand today what sort of stuff Uncle Sam's navy is made of. It was the theme for Victor Hugo or a picture for a Meissonnier that three hours of heroism, determination and death in the bay of Cienfuegos that bright May morning. The men knew that death awaited them. They knew when the small boats were lowered from the ships and they pulled toward the shore that while they worked, a thousand Spaniards were concealed in the tall grass and underbrush on the shore waiting to shower bullets upon them. The lookouts from the masts knew this.

A PERILOUS TASK.

The officers knew it and the men knew it, but the order to cut the cable had been given and the command was obeyed. Small sections of the cable which these brave seamen cut that morning are much sought for as souvenirs at the Key West hotel since the warships brought back the dead and wounded after the work was done. Lieutenant Winslow, of the Nashville, who was in command of the expedition, came into the hotel last evening and was soon surrounded by a group of friends eager to hear his story of the affair in which he was the principal figure. He had been wounded in the left hand and his arm was yet in a sling. He was not eager to talk of the matter, but little by little the details were drawn out and this is the story about as he told it:

WINSLOW'S STORY.

The Marblehead, Nashville and Windom were detailed to do the perilous work. The town of Cienfuegos is situated back from the sea in a harbor which winds and twists about between high hills completely obscuring it from ships standing out at sea. Near the mouth of the harbor, the land is low for some distance back from the coast and then there is a sudden rise, a sharp bluff towering up and covered with trees. The lowland is covered with tall grass and underbrush. The cable house was located within a few feet of the water. Not far from this on one side was a light house and on the other an old block house, or lookout such as the Spanish in former years established along the coast. They were built for the purpose of intercepting filibustering expeditions. When daylight came the three warships were in position a short distance out from the shore. It was soon discovered that the Spaniards were expecting and evidently knew the mission of the ships. Rifle pits were plainly distinguished at the very waters edge and commanding the point where the cable was supposed to be and where the Americans would have to go in their small boats. Rapid-fire guns and small cannon could be seen. The polished steel and brass glistened in the sunlight. Squads of infantry swarmed like insects upon the shore. Groups of cavalry were galloping here and there and constantly racing up and down a dusty white path that led from the shore to the side of the bluff and the hill top. The little flotilla that did the hazardous work consisted of two small launches, two steam launches and half a dozen ordinary row boats. The launches were manned with machine guns and were designed to do what they could in protecting the men in the small boats and to tow them back to the ships in case the men should be so badly disabled as to be unable to use the oars.

GRAPPLING UNDER FIRE.

With steady nerve and strong arms the sailors sped close to the shore cable house. They went until they could see the faces of the Spanish soldiers peering out from behind the buildings and out of the rifle pits. They knew it was only a matter of minutes when fire would be opened upon them, but the regular swing of the oars did not falter. At last a point within 100 feet of the cable house was reached. They were within 200 feet of the rifle pits where the Spaniards were lying ready to throw upon the boats. Lieutenant Winslow stood up in the boat and gave the command to throw out the anchor and begin grappling for the cable. The water was as clear as glass. The morning sunlight penetrated it and every object upon the bottom was clearly seen. Calmly as if trolling for fish the men bent over the boats and began to work with the grappling hooks. At this time the men on the Nashville, Marblehead and Windom stood at their guns ready to rain shot and shell upon the shore the moment a puff of smoke was seen to come from the rifle pits. The men in the boats worked on steadily and in silence. At last one of the grappling hooks caught something and scores of strong sailors brought the cable into view. Then came the first shot. It was just a flash, a sharp snap, a singing over the heads of the sailors and a splash in the water beyond. There was no white puff, for the Spaniards were using smokeless powder. It was the signal for the opening of a deadly fire upon the men in the boats.

SHOT AND SHELL.

It was promptly answered by the guns on the ships out in the bay. A hurricane of shots shrieked and hissed above the heads of the sailors in the boats and tore to fragments the earth where the Spaniards were crouching and hiding. Again and again the guns roared from the ships. Again and again the great clouds of dust and debris flew skyward on the shore. Another mighty crash from the Nashville and the cable house flew into the air, torn into numberless fragments. Another crash from the Marblehead and the blockhouse was in ruins. Then this hot storm from the sea swung around and swept the hillside. It splattered the rocks and trees. It ploughed great furows in the soft sand. It drove a throng of panic stricken men scurrying to shelter.

THE CABLES CUT.

The terrible fire pouring in upon the rifle pits passed right over the boats. Who but Yankee gunners could do that—who would do it, and who but Yankee sailors would work on like heroes under such a blast furnace of destruction? At the time a heavy sea was rolling and the miscalculation of a fraction of an inch or a fraction of a second would have slaughtered the men in the boats. But there came a moment's pause in the awful bellowing from the ships and that moment was a fatal one, snap, snap, crash from a hundred different points came the fire from the Spanish rifles and eight brave men sank down in the boats. Two were dead and six wounded. But the Spaniards were too late. Already one cable had been hauled up and 150 feet cut out of it. This was the cable that ran to Batanabo and connected with Havana. The heavy cables had to be hauled up across the small boats and then by slow degrees the tough steel wires were cracked off with chisels and saws. After the volley had been fired by the Spanish the men transferred the dead and wounded to another boat and began looking for the other cable which ran to Santiago. This was soon found and again under the canopy of the shot and shells from the ships worked bravely on until a section of eight feet had been taken from that one. After this another smallerceable running to some local point east was cut and Captain General Blanco's last line of communication with the world was apparently severed.

A PARTING SHOT.

When our ships first opened fire on the shore it was the intention to allow the lighthouse to remain standing, but when the Spaniards poured their fire in on the small boats, the Marblehead decided that a large number of Spaniards had come from the lighthouse. "Cut it down," shouted the commander from the bridge and the Marblehead's guns again thundered. The marksmanship was marvelous. First the small hut, the base of the tower was literally torn to atoms and then like an axeman cutting down a tree one of the great guns of the ship, with shot after shot hit off the grey tower. This was done at a range of 1000 yards with a heavy sea rolling. It was just 7 o'clock in the morning when the small boats were put off and it was 10:15 a. m. when the boats were again hauled up. For nearly three hours these men worked under the very shadow of death without flinching. It is said the men in our navy are natted. That is true, but this is how they conduct themselves when the trial comes. They are veterans.

OFF TO MANILA

The Regular Artillery on the Coast Will Go.

California Volunteers May be Sent to Arizona to Replace Regulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—It now seems probable that the expedition to the Philippines will include a large number of regulars. It is openly stated that General Merritt will carry out his ideas in this regard by selecting all the regular forces of this department for the advance guard of the expedition. The Third Artillery, consisting of eight batteries, one at San Diego and the other seven at Fort Point, this city, expect to receive orders to prepare for active service in the Philippines. It is expected that the Sixth Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, Maryland, will be brought here for coast defense purposes, while he Fifteenth United States Infantry, now stationed in Arizona, will be brought here for the Philippine expedition and their places in Arizona filled by a couple of California volunteers.

General Otis, who has taken up his quarters at Camp Merritt, will insist upon the observance of military discipline in the camp from now on and the picnic features, which have been observed in some quarters, will be eliminated and the public only allowed to visit the soldier boys between certain specified hours.

It was definitely learned today that the next expedition to the Philippines would include sixty engineers under Captain Lonsdale's command. This corps will go to work immediately upon their arrival at Manila to mine the harbor at that place. A large amount of cable and 450 submarine mines have been forwarded and will be shipped to Manila in charge of Captain Lonsdale who is expected to return from the east tonight, where he has been inspecting the work of laying the mines recently placed in some of the harbors on the Atlantic seaboard.

General Merritt has instructed his subordinates to have the work of preparing the next fleet of transports for Manila rushed so that the vessels can get away at the earliest possible moment. It is stated that the steamer Zealandia will be ready to receive freight by the end of the present week. She is receiving her coal and the banks of 1,000 men are nearly finished.

Hunks for 1,200 men are being put on the steamer China and she will be ready by the middle of next week. The work of preparing the Colon is progressing more rapidly and she will be fit for sea within a week. Both the China and the Colon will be placed under the American flag when they sail for the Philippines. General Merritt in command of the National Guard of California, began to reorganize the First, Sixth and Seventh regiments to take the place of those who have gone into the volunteer service. The general will issue an order at once for the recruiting of the regiments named to their maximum strength.

A Pennsylvania volunteer who went to sleep while reading his bible late last night, knocked over a light which set the tent on fire. An alarm was sounded and the sleeping inmates of the tent were removed without injury.

Child Killed by a Truck.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Charley Hughes, a fourteen-year-old boy was run over and killed this afternoon on Third street by a truck. The child was found lying unconscious on the street and was removed to the hospital, where he died. The driver of the truck is unknown and it is surmised that he ran over the child unconsciously and continued on his way.

STORY OF A SHIPWRECK

A Schooner Founders At Sea.

Half the Passengers Are Drowned.

The Remainder Subsist on Baked Mussels and Prunes Till Rescued.

SEATTLE, June 1.—The schooner Jane Gray, which sailed from Seattle for Kotzebue Sound on the 19th of May with 61 people on board, foundered Sunday, May 22d, about ninety miles west of Cape Flattery at 2 o'clock in the morning while lying to in a moderate gale under foresail. Ten minutes after the alarm was given she lay at the bottom of the ocean with 34 of her passengers.

The remainder succeeded in embarking in a launch and reached this city this afternoon.

It is possible that there may be four or five more survivors whose names cannot be ascertained. The Jane Gray's passengers were protected with the exception of Rev. V. C. Gamble, a missionary, who with his wife and child was on his way to St. Lawrence island in the Behring sea. He refused to place his wife and child on board the launch saying: "The vessel is doomed and we will die together."

Among the prospectors was a party of sixteen headed by Major Ingraham, who were outfitted by Prince Luigi of Italy for a two-years' prospecting trip in Alaska. Of this party the only survivors are Major Ingraham, L. M. Lessey, C. H. Packard and G. H. Pennington.

The surviving passengers suffered a great deal of privation and for thirty hours their only food was a sack of prunes and a sack of turnips from the ship's stores. Sufficient water was caught by spreading a tarpaulin during a rain storm.

Captain Crockett gives the following account of the wreck:

"We were lying to, mending our foresail. A moderate gale was blowing and the seas were running high. I had gone to bed and was sound asleep when the watchman awakened me with the announcement that something was wrong. I arose at once and found the vessel leaking. A hurried investigation showed that she would soon sink and I at once notified the passengers of the situation. Most of them were asleep underneath the deck.

"A scene of confusion then took place and it is impossible to give any detailed account of the events that followed. The darkness added to the confusion. The Jane Gray carried two lifeboats and two launches. I at once ordered the boats launched. The first lifeboat was swamped. The launch Kenoma belonging to the Ingraham party was successfully lowered. At this time the Jane Gray was almost under water. A heavy sea struck her, throwing her on her beam. There was no time to launch other boats. The water was over her hatches and every one below was certainly drowned. Those on deck hurried to get into the launch.

"A sack of prunes and one of turnips was hastily taken from the ship's stores and this was the only food we had till we reached Vancouver Island. As the launch drifted away from the almost submerged schooner we saw eight or ten men standing on the lee rail clinging to the rigging. Soon they disappeared from sight. Two of them, Job Johnson and C. F. Reilly, kept afloat by clinging to bundles of boat lumber. Two hours after they were picked up by our launch, making 27 in all we had with us. It is barely possible that there will be four more survivors. Just before the Jane Gray disappeared under the waves we thought we saw the second launch that was on board with four forms near it. They were so indistinct that we were not sure. They seemed to be getting into the launch. We saw nothing of them when daylight came. We improvised a sail and paddles, and after drifting thirty hours in the launch finally landed inside of Rugged Point, Kyoquot Sound, on Vancouver Island, eighty miles from the scene of the wreck.

"A fire was built on the beach and we made a meal on roasted mussels. We had had no food since the night before the disaster, excepting the sack of prunes and turnips that we threw into the launch. We got our drinking water by spreading out a tarpaulin in the driving rain. An Indian who chanced to come along informed us that the village of Kyoquot was but six miles away. We went there and found the sealing schooner Favorite. Breakfast and arrangements were made to carry our party to Victoria. We reached there this morning in time to catch the steamer for Seattle."

The Jane Gray was a schooner of 107 tons burden. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1887. She was owned and operated by McDougall & Southwick of this city. Outside of the miners' outfits, she carried no cargo.

A Life Sentence Commuted

SACRAMENTO, June 1.—Governor Budd has commuted the sentence of Ramon Rollero, an aged Spaniard who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at San Quentin for murder. He was sentenced from Contra Costa county in November, 1887, and will be released next Saturday. There was a strong petition for the commutation and it was recommended by supreme court justices and sheriffs. Rollero, in 1861, rendered the state great service in extinguishing a serious fire in the penitentiary. It is also shown that he lost invaluable aid in assisting Sheriffs Cunningham and Harry N. Morse in hunting down Vasquez, the mountain bandit.

Longshoremen on Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—One thousand longshoremen employed along the Delaware river front went out on strike today and temporarily caused serious trouble for shipping interests. The men demand that they be paid time and a half for night work and double time for working on Sunday. There is no demand for an increase of pay for day work, which is about $2 a day.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

Wanamaker Said to Have Unfairly Secured a Contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Nearly all the mercantile bodies in this city were represented at a meeting held today at the rooms of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association to protest against the alleged discrimination by the government against San Francisco in the purchase of military supplies. Among other complaints made was that of A. Dernham of the Boot & Shoe Manufacturers' Association, who asserted that John Wanamaker of Philadelphia had received a large order for shoes at $2.84 a pair, a Pacific Coast bid of $2.25 for the same quality not being accepted. A committee was appointed to review the whole matter and wire a stiff protest to the California delegation in Washington, setting forth the facts.

Thrown Into the River.

REDDING, June 2.—As a south bound freight train was crossing the bridge over the Sacramento river seven miles above Delta at 7 o'clock this evening the pony trucks of the engine gave way. The engine, tender and nine cars were precipitated into the stream. The only person hurt was brakeman W. H. Williams, whose ankle was sprained. The wreck will delay travel over the road about twelve hours.

QUAY WINS.

John Wanamaker Defeated by a Close Vote.

The Philadelphia Merchant May Run Independently for Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 2.—The Republican state convention met in this city and named the party ticket that is to be submitted to the voters this fall as follows:

Governor—Col. Wm. A. Stone, Allegheny.

Lieutenant-Governor—Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Gen. James W. Latta, Philadelphia.

Judge of the Supreme Court—Wm. W. Porter, Philadelphia.

Congressmen at large—Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie.

The last five are renominations.

There was scarcely any opposition to the program for the work of convention as outlined by Senator Quay and his lieutenants, those opposed to the nomination of Mr. Stone for the head of the ticket contenting themselves with the concentration of their vote on Charles W. Stone. The vote was uncomfortably close for the Quay adherents, Colonel Stone only receiving fifteen more votes than the number necessary to a choice. The 853 votes cast for C. W. Stone represented the combined strength of that candidate and John Wanamaker.

The latter provided the only sensation of an otherwise cut and dried convention, by presenting a letter of withdrawal in which he denounced the methods of the dominant Republican faction and urged his friends to support Stone. Mr. Wanamaker's retirement from the fight came as a startling surprise to his delegates, and it is understood the determination upon the course was made by him only a short time before his letter was read to the convention. The withdrawal is interpreted to mean that Mr. Wanamaker has placed himself in a position to run as an independent candidate for governor if he so elects.

SPANISH GUNNERS

Unable to Hit Any Sort of Mark.

Schley's Reconnoissance at Santiago Forebodes the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 1, 7 a. m.

For an hour yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen, of Commodore Schley's squadron, exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago, Cuba.

The engagement was the first which has occurred between the two naval forces and was but a prelude to serious work in the latter part of the week.

Later in the day the ironclads bore down on the harbor once more. The forts were again badly battered. The Iowa, as she came by for the second time, sent a stream of shells into the harbor.

The Spanish warships, with the exception of the Cristobal Colon, were behind the hills and could not see the enemy, who threw shells toward them with such rapidity that they knew he was somewhere on the other side of the hill, and then hopefully raised the muzzles of their guns and blazed away. The result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Caribbean sea, but it harmed nothing else.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage, she returned to the open sea, the other vessels following her. That fight was over as far as the Americans were concerned.

Spanish honor, however, demanded that some further destruction of gun powder be made and the ships loomed again and the batteries roared long after the American vessels were entirely out of range.

The affair soon became ludicrous, as nearly all of the Spanish shells fell from two to three miles from the vessels at which they were aimed. Worse gunnery was never seen. Not an American vessel was struck, and not a sailor injured, although fully three hundred shots were fired by the Spaniards, the Americans firing not one fourth of that number in return.

It is likely that the latter part of the week will see more serious work. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is coming down and an attempt will be made by her to explode the triple row of mines extending across the harbor mouth. With those out of the way, Commodore Schley will sail into the harbor for a death grapple with the fleets and batteries.

BOUND FOR THE ORIENT

Activity at Camp Merritt.

Rushing Troops to the Philippines.

Regiments at San Francisco Formed Into a Provisional Division to This End.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Orders have been received from Washington to rush the work of preparing the second fleet of transports for dispatch to Manila. The work on the steamers Zealandia, Colon and China is progressing more rapidly, under specific orders issued by General Merritt, but unless larger forces of men are put to work on the vessels, they cannot possibly be ready before the middle of next week.

A great deal depends on the government whether or not the vessels get away even by that time. The stores for the expedition will have to be brought from the Mare Island navy yard and there will have to be some very active work to get the supplies aboard the vessels by the middle of the coming week.

The steamers Centennial and Ohio will not arrive from Puget Sound for some days yet and they will have to undergo repairs before the carpenters can commence the work of arranging the bunks for the troops. It is doubtful if these vessels can sail with the other vessels of the fleet.

The army officers are inspecting several other vessels which may be utilized for transports. The steamer Cleveland was inspected today and the ship Roanoke was also examined. The Roanoke is a four-masted vessel of enormous carrying capacity, and it is understood that should she be chartered she will be used as a hospital ship. It will take her about 55 days to sail down to the Philippines. The Roanoke can be turned over to the government in a few days if necessary.

There are several cases of measles among the Dakota volunteers who arrived yesterday and the Dakota camp has been temporarily located at a distance from the main body. The health of the North Dakotans does not alarm the officers, but the isolation was made as a precautionary measure.

Major-General Otis this afternoon issued the following order, which thoroughly established the division and brigades at Camp Merritt:

"Headquarters Independent Division Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces, Camp Merritt, San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1898.

"General orders, No. 1—

"1. In obedience to general orders, No. 2, from headquarters United States expeditionary forces and department of the Pacific, the undersigned assumes command of all troops here encamped, and they will constitute a provisional division, to be officially designated 'Independent Division Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces.'

"The following named officers will for the present constitute the staff:

"Captain John L. Soehorn, assistant adjutant general and aid, adjutant general.

"First Lieut. F. W. Sladen, Fourth Infantry, aid.

"Captain George Ruhlin, quartermaster's department, acting chief quartermaster.

"Capt. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, acting judge advocate.

"Captain J. S. Mallory, second infantry, acting inspector.

"First Lieut. J. F. Bell, Seventh Cavalry, acting engineer and ordnance officer.

"Temporary commanders of the Second Brigade are announced as follows:

"Of the First Brigade, consisting of regular troops, Col. Samuel Overshine, Twenty-third Infantry.

"Of the Second Brigade, consisting of Minnesota, Kansas, Idaho and North Dakota troops, Col. C. McReeve, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry.

"Of the Third Brigade, consisting of the Pennsylvania, Colorado and Utah troops, Col. Irving Hale, First Colorado Infantry, United States Volunteers.

"Of the Fourth Brigade, consisting of California, Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming troops, Col. Harry C. Kessler, First Montana Infantry United States Volunteers.

"E. S. OTIS,
Major-General U. S. V., Commanding.

No troops arrived here today, but tomorrow 1600 men from South Dakota will reach this city and take up their residence at Camp Merritt.

The sum collected by the Red Cross Society up to noon today amounted to $33,000. The society is working night and day to prepare abdominal bandages for the expeditionary forces to be sent to Cuba, but the ladies of the society find it impossible to supply the demand at such short notice and have been compelled to call upon their eastern sisters for aid in this regard. The bandages are absolutely necessary for the preservation of the health of the men sent to Manila, and commanders of all brigades will insist that the men under their command wear them.

Lieutenant Garretson, adjutant of the Minnesota regiment at Camp Merritt, was severely injured today while trying to ride a fractious horse, which fell on him. The lieutenant will be in the hospital for a few days.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD, June 1.—Work on the collier Brutus has been completed and she is now taking on stores. A spare rudder for the Brutus and six spare blades for the Monterey's twin screws will be included in the freight. The Monterey is taking on coal in sacks which is being stored on deck. Her magazine is being filled with ammunition and she will be ready to sail with the Brutus on Saturday.

Should the monitor Monadnock be sent to the Philippines the government will probably have to purchase another collier to act as her convoy. Among the vessels available for this purpose are the Nix, Conn and the Whitehall.

The crew of the Alert are now taking the usual stores from that vessel. Her flag will be hauled down and she will go out of commission on Friday.

The grass and shrubbery at the high school grounds begin to make the surroundings attractive.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MILES OF TRESTLE.

How the Valley Road Will Cross the Tule Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Engineer Story of the Valley road returned today from a visit to the scene of the construction work on the company's line between Stockton and Point Richmond. He says that steel bridges will be built across Middle river and Old river, and in addition to this there will be two miles of trestle to complete the road across the tule lands.

Engineer Story also reported that work on the tunnel is progressing favorably. The tunnel is now underground 62 feet at the east and 78 feet at the west end.

Fusion in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—The Democratic and Free Silver Republican committees met here today and decided to hold conventions at some time and place to be settled after conference with a committee from the Populist state committee which will meet here June 14th. W. J. Bryan was present at the session of each committee and advised that steps looking to fusion on the basis of last year be taken.

NOW OPENED.

The International Exposition at Omaha.

President McKinley Touches the Button and Sends Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President McKinley today formally opened the trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, by touching an electric button at 1:50 o'clock in the telegraph room of the White House, a few minutes before 1 o'clock the President sent out the following telegram of congratulation to the president of the exposition, Mr. Wattles:

"Hon Gurdon W. Wattles, President Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb.—The cordiality of the invitation extended to me to be present at the opening of your great exposition is deeply appreciated and I more deeply regret that public duties prevent me from leaving the capital at this time.

"The events of the memorable half century which the trans-Mississippi and International Exposition commemorates are interwoven with the history of the whole nation, and are of surpassing importance. The mighty west affords most striking evidences of the splendid achievements and possibilities of our people. It is a matchless tribute to the energy and endurance of the pioneer, while its vast agricultural development, its progress in manufactures, its advancement in the arts and sciences and in all departments of education, are ever estimable contributions to the civilization of the world. Nowhere have the unconquerable determination, self-reliant strength and sturdy manhood of our American citizenship been more forcibly illustrated. In peace or war the men and women of the west have ever been in the vanguard.

"I congratulate the management upon its magnificent enterprise and assure all who participate in this undertaking of the deep interest which the government has in its success.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The ceremonies at the White House were brief and were conducted with little formality. The members of the Nebraska delegation in congress accompanied by the ladies of their families assembled at the White House and were presented to the President by Representative Mercer. Some difficulty was encountered in getting a clear wire to Omaha, but at 1:50 o'clock everything was in readiness, and the President, stepping to the instrument, pressed the button which set in motion the exposition machinery, about 1,500 miles away. After thanking the President for his courtesy, the party withdrew and joined in the following congratulatory telegram:

"The Nebraska delegation assembled in executive mansion extend their congratulations upon the auspicious beginning of so vast an enterprise as the trans-Mississippi and International Exposition and regret their inability to be present and personally participate in the accomplishment."

French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, June 1.—The chamber of deputies was reopened today with a big attendance of deputies and the galleries were filled. The house proceeded to the election of a president. The candidates were M. Deschanel and Brisson, the latter being the former president. M. Deschanel, a nephew of the president of the chamber, was the government's candidate.

The balloting resulted in a majority of 1 for M. Deschanel, the vote being 277 for M. Deschanel and 276 for M. Brisson. The narrow majority caused an uproar, the Radicals loudly claiming that a bare majority of one did not invest M. Deschanel with adequate authority. An angry clamor was accompanied by the banging of desks and the temporary president was obliged to suspend the sitting without the matter being settled.

The Power

of *Schilling's Best* baking powder is wonderful.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co
J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.
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The Silver Republicans will have their little laugh now.

Now let that gap of 65 miles between Bakersfield and Mojave be filled.

Nobody seems to know where Mrs. Lease has "went."

Fresno should not be behind Seoul. Let us have an electric street car system.

On to Cuba is now the cry, and the only thing to regret is that it could not be sounded sooner.

A Hanford Chinaman wants to join Uncle Sam's forces and go to war. He is better adapted to be a yellow correspondent.

The Expositor is saying "thief!" so loudly and persistently that people are beginning to wonder how much it has realized out of its latest "graft."

The army has eclipsed Dawson. Our adventurous young men prefer beans, bacon and glory to beans, bacon and gold—all credit to them.

The principal reason for believing that the Spanish fleet may not be in Santiago harbor is the repeated declarations from Madrid that it is there.

It's a decidedly jim crow town on the coast of Cuba that doesn't boast of its Moro castle, but there is likely to be less of them before this cruel war is over.

The Krohn boys may be guilty as charged, but their friends in Fresno and Madera counties will await further evidence before they make up their verdict.

Schley has Cervera bottled up, sure enough, and the way is now clear to land our supplies and troops in Cuba without danger of falling in with the Spanish warships.

The boys of Company C are grateful for the generous response of the people of Fresno to their needs, and the people who have contributed feel the better for having done so.

The Republican believes that Brigadier General Otis will make it as hot for the Spaniards as any man who could have been named for the place. General Otis is a strong man and a fighter any place you put him.

While the Expositor is trying to discover steals that are on a par with each other, why doesn't it try to discover a holdup that will rank with the one it attempted on the Valley road?

The Fresno baseball team played in mighty hard luck when it had to go up against three of the strongest teams in the state without its catcher. Defeat under the circumstances was a foregone conclusion.

Surgeon Griffith of Kansas City advocates the use of tea instead of coffee for soldiers while undergoing exhausting services. It would probably work all right if not confused with the congressional beverage of that name.

The mysterious ways of Mrs. Lease continue to mystify the faithful hereabout. They freely concede the right of the lady to change her mind, but they argue with some reason and considerable asperity that they are entitled to an explanation.

The Memorial Day address of Senator Thurston at Arlington yesterday is full of the true spirit of patriotism and should be read and pondered by every American citizen. A full abstract of the eloquent oration will be found in this morning's Republican.

Yesterday's Memorial Day will long be remembered in Fresno. There were more people and more flowers in Mountain View cemetery than have been seen there for several years and the spirit of patriotism and love of country was everywhere in evidence.

It is safe to say that the celebrated musicians who gave a notable performance at the Barton last night will not now refer to Fresno as a jay town. A packed opera house and big receipts at the box office are an effectual guarantee against criticism of that sort.

Colonel Henry Watterson gives good advice and enough of it to the soldier boys when he says: "Do your duty." That tells the whole story and the soldier in the ranks who does it is as good a patriot as the one who wears the golden epaulets of the commander.

The poor reconcentrados will soon have the hand of deliverance extended to them. Had this country been prepared for war in the sense that European nations are, the conquest of Cuba and the amelioration of the victims of Spanish cruelty could have begun weeks ago.

The Southern Pacific organs are using their hammers industriously on Brigadier General Otis, late editor of the Los Angeles Times. The Times has been a persistent opponent of Southern Pacific methods and the organs are making good use of their opportunity to strike back.

The failure of the grain crop brings no such disastrous results to Fresno county as are experienced in the unirrigated sections of the state. There can be no such thing as a total crop failure here and the importance of our varied resources is more than ever apparent when a dry year comes.

The Fowler Ensign offers this piece of timely advice: "All irrigation canals and ditches in this section are now running bank full. Every one should take advantage of this favorable condition of affairs and plant a summer crop. Try it, and rest assured you will not regret having put forth the effort."

The fact that in a sham battle at Chickamauga the other day the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and First Ohio regiments came near pitching into each other in earnest shows that our soldiers are boiling over with fight. Still, we'd rather it boiled over on the Dons—as it will in a short time now, unless all signs fail.

THE RAISIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The work of forming a raisin growers combine is now well in hand. The preliminary arrangements have all been satisfactorily effected and it now remains for the growers who have not already done so to become members of the association, elect a board of directors who will be empowered to guarantee a minimum price and the great undertaking will have been accomplished.

Judging by the reception that the growers have already given the plan there is not going to be any tiresome delay in the essential work of securing a necessary percentage of the crop to make the combine solid and effective. The unanimity displayed up to date is in striking contrast with the wrangling and dissensions that have marked the attempts to agree upon a method of action in former years. The great majority of the growers have evidently reached the conclusion that if their salvation is worked out they will have to do the working themselves.

In pursuance of the program arranged by the representative and harmonious meeting held yesterday, the growers throughout the valley are now called upon to meet in their several school districts to receive the reports of their delegates and sign the membership blanks of the California Raisin Growers Association, which will entitle them to vote at the first duly organized meeting of the association, to be held on Saturday next at 10 o'clock. The particular business of this meeting will be to elect a board of directors of the association. It is, as a matter of course, desirable that there should be a very full representation of the growers at that time, for upon the wisdom displayed in the selection of the board of directors will very largely depend the permanent success of the association.

For these reasons the Republican urges upon all the raisin growers of the valley the importance of the matter of enrolling themselves upon the list of membership. To guard against any ground for dissatisfaction it is necessary that the growers should become members of the association during the present week and participate in the selection of the board of directors next Saturday.

Well, the fusion brethren may find what comfort they can in the fact that they are not alone in the misery engendered by the failure of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease to keep her contract and give them $75 worth of oratory at the opera house on Friday evening. Their Bakersfield compatriots are in the same boat and are wearing crape for the same reason. Mary Eliza had a date for the town at the terminus of the Valley road last night, but up to a late hour the people down there had been unable to ascertain where Mrs. Lease is at, and if she is, how she happened to be there.

Speaking of the proposition to make the war bond issue in the form of a popular loan, the Maltermoro Keystone says: "Who proposes? The Republican newspapers who do the dirty work for rich men and corporations." The principle newspaper authority for the statement that the bond issue is to be a popular loan is the San Francisco Examiner, and the same statement has been made by many other Democratic papers. The Keystone will find that it has nothing to gain by descending to the level of the frothing frauds who substitute blackguardism for argument in a political campaign.

The following is the portion of Secretary Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham that set the continental nations of Europe by the ears:

"The time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent union with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. There is a powerful and generous nation speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

These are plain words, and it is not surprising that the nations of the Latin union do not find them to their liking. It points to a possible alignment of international forces that would make it extremely difficult for the continental powers to play the dictatorial role in the orient and elsewhere that they have marked out for themselves.

The excellent performance of the Oregon will turn out a good thing for California. To make a 14,000-mile journey at high speed and at the end of it require not even five cents' worth of repairs to her machinery is certainly a record that her builders, the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, have reason to be proud of. Our shipbuilders have been discriminated against in the past because of the notion that Eastern builders turned out better work, but the performance of the Oregon must be accepted as proof by the Navy Department that the California mechanic is in every way the equal of his fellow-workman on the other side of the continent. Nor is this estimate of the ability of the California mechanic based alone on what the Oregon has accomplished. The Olympia, Dewey's flagship, was also built by the Union Iron Works, of which Irving M. Scott is the President. She is one of the best cruisers of her class in our navy. Then there is the San Francisco, also built on this coast, and the Monterey and Charleston. There is little doubt that when contracts for building naval vessels are let in the future, the claims of California will receive more consideration than has been the case heretofore.

It is urged against Editor Otis of the Los Angeles Times, who has been appointed a brigadier-general by President McKinley, that he has the faculty of making many enemies. But even the bitterest enemies of the editor will admit that he is a successful fighter.

When "Our Steve" comes out openly in favor of a war tax on corporations it is time to wonder whether he is getting ready to withdraw that declination.

Bakersfield is now on the map, likewise in the procession and moving right along with the rest of the sprinters.

Fusion or no fusion, the Republicans will carry the county next fall. The better the candidates the bigger the majorities will be.

That press censorship is all right, but won't the government just tell us the "least little bit" about what is going on down Cuba way?

The Populists seem to have as little use for the Omaha platform as the Democrats have for the Chicago platform when the spoils of office are in question.

The Merced Sun says that William J. Bryan is the greatest statesman of the present day. Unfortunately, the mantle of Gladstone is a little small for the shoulders of the Nebraska orator.

Since W. J. Bryan can't get a commission from the government, why doesn't he try to get one from a yellow paper? That is about the only prominent point of vantage left him to scent the battle from afar.

Some people who went to Bakersfield yesterday are said to have been disappointed. They hadn't heard about the wave of reform that has struck the town and things didn't nearly come up to their expectations "down the line."

Speaking of Mrs. Lease the afternoon paper says: "She is all right." We hope so, for it would be seriously regretted if anything had happened to the talented lady. Perhaps the trouble is with the committee of arrangements.

When he finds buttons and stray hairs
In his potato salad,
Can you blame him if he forthwith
Reels off a four-line ballad?
—Visalia Delta.

Just the thing to do if it is the above kind of b—y d—s b—k doggerel.

A Bryanic contributor to a contemporary writes: "Give us free silver and we will revel in seven meals a day and cataclysms of vintage." That settles it. Give it to us and be as quick about it as possible; but kindly eliminate a few of those meals from the revel and "add on" a few more cataclysms.

The glad news comes from the frozen north that "Swiftwater Bill" is still in the land of the living. Taken in connection with the survival of the Oregon and the announcement that Grover Cleveland is enjoying good health at Buzzards bay, it brings a realizing sense of the many things for which we are in duty bound to feel thankful.

So high a military authority as Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, believes it would be a mistake if the United States attempted to invade Cuba with the volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined, but the military attaches of our newspapers think differently, wherefore we respectfully ask the Lord to "come off."

The advocates of the new charter in San Francisco have won their fight and we hope that it will turn out to be an improvement on the old one. That it will prove to be all that was claimed for it one may be permitted to doubt, but if it is even but a step in the direction of better municipal government the people will deserve to be congratulated.

When Mrs. Lease spoke in Fresno before, the Expositor described her voice as masculine. That paper now says that the voice is a fine contralto. Whether this is due to the softening influence of time on the lady's voice or the effect of political changes on the paper can be best judged by the people who heard the speaker on both occasions.

N. B.—Judgment will be withheld until the lady has been heard on the second occasion.

Fresno's veterans of the blue and gray clasped hands over the flower-strewn graves of their departed comrades yesterday. It is well. For nearly a generation the old flag has floated over a reunited country and the brave boys who met upon the battle fields of the sixties are now marching together against a common foe. There is no more appropriate time than the present to bury all the bitter memories of the past and cherish only the patriotic sentiment that we are all Americans.

A recent Washington dispatch stated that the French press was inimical to the United States because it had been subsidized to be so either by the Spanish government or holders of Spanish securities or both. This will not be difficult to believe by those who remember the Panama scandal, the Lebaudy affair and the Dreyfus case. The revelations made in these cases proved the French press to be corrupt to the core. Indeed, it is not improbable that most of the Parisian newspapers derive half their income from blackmail, while some of them live altogether by this iniquitous means. It is alleged that an agent of certain Parisian journals made a proposition to some of the authorities at Washington looking to the subsidizing of these papers in the interests of the United States, but that the proposition was spurned. If the officials failed to "spurn" the agent, too, they neglected an opportunity to do a good deed.

The desire of the Boston Unitarians that the war department put its official kibosh on the avenging-the-Maine idea calculated to reconcile people to the style of cranks indigenous to Kansas and other places where prairie grass and whiskers bloom in perennial beauty. They are not the Boston kind, anyway, for which the Lord be thanked.

The scorcher has joined the army of degenerates who are refused the privilege of carrying one of Uncle Sam's muskets. The monkey-stoop and cigarette habit are not prima-facia evidence of physical unfitness, but as a sure sign of paresis they are quite effective in barring out many applicants.

A man in Los Angeles has committed suicide because of the long-continued illness of his wife. He helped matters greatly, did he not?—Alameda Encinal.

He probably did. It will be easier for the wife's relatives to support one than two.

Now is the time to finish up the work of planting corn and other crops for feed. A dairyman who has had some experience in farming as well as stock-raising informs the Republican that popcorn, drilled in rows about three feet apart to permit cultivation and irrigation if required, will produce an abundance of fodder of superior quality. It is not only an excellent green feed for milk cows, but when properly cured is equally good for winter feed. He says that the dry year will prove a blessing to the farmers of irrigated sections, as it will teach them the lesson that corn and other fodder is superior to hay as a food product for stock, and that it will hereafter be raised in large quantities. The Republican hopes that every farmer in the county will plant at least a few acres to some crop that will produce feed, and give it the attention necessary to produce a good crop.

The Republican plan is to plunge the county in debt; to borrow money of Wall street syndicates and pay ninety per cent interest before the debt is paid.—Stockton Mail.

If the above is not the windiest kind of partisan buncombe, the Mail owes it to its readers to explain what it meant a few weeks ago when it announced, with its approval that the Republican plan was to be a popular loan and the amount of bonds sold to any individual or corporation limited to a small figure. Where does it now get its information that the proposed bonds are to be sold to Wall Street syndicates?

The news from Madera that the recent robbery of Deputy Tax Collector W. J. Krohn is under investigation, owing to the suspicion that the reported robbery and battle with the robbers is a fabrication, will occasion great surprise and will be received with incredulity by the many friends of the Krohn boys in Fresno and Madera counties. The standing of the Krohn brothers, both as citizens and officials, is of the best, and it seems incredible that they have placed themselves in a position to warrant such a desperate play as that which is indicated by the investigation.

United States Consul McCunn, stationed at Dunfermline, Scotland, has written to the State Department that "California barley received in this consulate is considered an excellent quality; the malting capabilities are perfect. The preferment here for California barley is so marked that it is said a reduction in the price of Scotch barley is sure to follow." On the other hand he pointed out that unscrupulous American millers are adulterating their flour, four out of nine samples recently tested showing ten per cent of corn flour. It is easy to see what will be the result in each of these cases. The demand for California barley will increase in Consul McCunn's district, while that for American flour will decrease. The same result will also be noticed in other consular districts to which California barley and American flour are shipped. It pays to be honest.

The new charter victory in San Francisco has again turned attention to Mayor Phelan as a possible nominee for Governor. The success of the charter is for some reason or other looked upon as a triumph for the Mayor and his stock as a gubernatorial possibility is consequently on the rise. It is to be hoped, however, that the new charter was adopted purely upon its merits and without reference to the popularity of any man or combination of men.

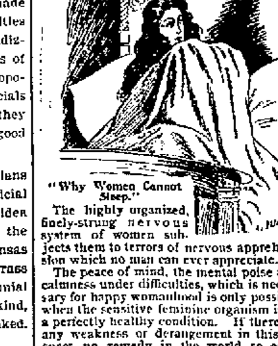
It looks as though some good may come out of Fresno. The town has a new Republican League Club with over 100 members.—Pasadena Star.

Now let something equally good come out of Pasadena and other parts of the state, and we'll come out of the campaign with one of the greatest Republican majorities in the history of California.

Chester H. Rowell, formerly teacher of German in the Fresno High School and for the past year a teacher in the University of Illinois, arrived in Fresno yesterday morning. He will become the editor of the Republican when the present editor assumes the duties of Postmaster.

It is reported that Mr. Sutro's mental condition is improving and that he may recover entirely. We hope so, for in that case he will undoubtedly carry out his philanthropical plans from which San Francisco expected to derive so much benefit.

The Expositor doesn't have to secure the services of Cliff Regan. It can give Cliff pointers.



"Why Women Cannot Sleep."

The highly organized, finely-strung nervous system of women subjects them to terrors of nervous apprehension which no man can ever appreciate.

The peace of mind, the mental poise and calmness under difficulties, which is necessary for happy womanhood is only possible when the sensitive feminine organism is in a perfectly healthy condition. If there be any weakness or derangement in this respect no remedy in the world so completely restores womanly health, nervous vigor and capability as the wonderful "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. It purifies, heals and strengthens; insures functional regularity; provides physical reinforcement and sustaining power at periods of special weakness and depression.

It is the only medicine which makes the coming of baby safe and comparatively easy. In a personal letter to Dr. Pierce, Mrs. Marguerite Collin, of Cutler, Algoma Co., Ont., says:

"I was a sufferer and was cured by Dr. Pierce's wonderful medicine. When I commenced the medicine I could neither eat nor sleep. My hands and feet were constantly cold; I had a wasting, troublesome drain for three months, and my monthly periods were never regular. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me. I feel well. I thank the World's Dispensary Medical Association."

O'TOOLE AND ZIEG'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

"Who says fusion ain't fusion?" inquired Mr. O'Toole with spirit as he joined our crowd on the Fisk corner. "Well, you ain't onto yourselves a little bit. Fusion will fuse just like stickin' your hand into your old glove. Of course me, Zieg an' the Expositor has two hands on the combination so as we can make the thing a go all round, an' everybody knows what we must handle the graft an' tain't for the best interests of fusion that these kids should run the game.

"Me an' Zieg we holds four aces in this game an' we's bound to make the thing go. A. B. he's signed the order what makes me an' Zieg run the Evening Kershesh on a ten cent ante, but yous mustn't get the idea into your nuts what we's doin' politics on anything but a no-limit an' we's goin' to have a good juicy rake-off. Me, Zieg an' A. B. ain't no ten cent politicians, an' don't you forget it. We's got no use for cheap guys in workin' the political graft an' A. B. says after the next 'lection, when the blessed farmer what's standin' pat with us, puts the hammer to the gang of thieves in the court house, that we'd play the Expositor on the five cent flim-flam because we gets the rake-off from the county printin' what will always go to the lowest bidder—yes, nit.

"None of you stiffs wants to get stuck on the idea what Zieg an' the Evening Cyclone is on the bum just because we wants to give the blessed farmer the flim-flam for ten cents per flim, because A. B. he's had his thought foundry workin' an' when we's get the good, old-fashioned pinto government what the push is goin' to give us after next 'lection we'll rake off the sheckels what will put us on velvet. We ain't on the hog yet an' yous can put that in your pipe an' smoke it.

"What about that gran' jury? Well, now your spellin'. We's goin' to have that gran' jury on the board just as soon as Dad Letcher, John Dore an' Johnnie Ferg. gets good an' ready with the report what we's makin' up. That report will be a peeler for the Republican push an' they will be standin' on their toes before we get done skinnin' them. What a card that report will make in the campaign. Well, I guess! Talk about Douey at Vanilla—well, he won't be in it. That report will sink the old Republican ship of state kerplunk an' the whole gang of horse thieves will go down with the wreck.

"Ain't we's been hittin' fusion a solar plexus blow when we's gave the trip hammer to Sayre an' Manly? Well, I guess—nit. All the farmers understands as we's workin' for them an' what we ain't done nothin' for politics because A. B. he won't have it. Ain't the Expositor the main guy in the squeese for good government? Well, then what's the matter with those stiffs standin' in an' givin' us the printin' so as we can get the dough to put the hot iron into the forty thieves in the Republican camp? They don't stand in, but they thinks what they has to foller the law an' that lets the mornin' sheet get the printin' an' we has to give the hammer to all cowards an' traitors in the camp.

Now Jimmie Ward, what's goin' to be Sheriff, he stands pat an' says what A. B.'s paper oughter have all the stuff an' law makes no difference, but those other old stiffs they ain't on an' we has to rip them up to let them know what's what. We didn't do a thing to Sayre when we told about that note what he bought for two hundred somolians up in Mill Creek—see! We's onto these duffers an' they has to come off the roof. As I was sayin', A. B.'s paper ain't on the hog, but we's lookin' for all the dough in sight an' we's goin' to have it, an' if we don't nothin' don't go. See! an' that's no dream.

"How about givin' the Pops. the edge on the Board of Supers this fall? Well, that ain't so fine as it might seem an' the young generals made me an' Zieg hot in the collars when they caved down the bank. Them wasn't A. B.'s orders an' that's one reason we's had to roast the committee. But then you see we's the Demo-Populo-Silvero sheet an' the blessed farmer won't let the Pops do us dirt when it comes to lettin' the printin' to the lowest bidder.

Then there's the County Clerk. Well, I tells you that comes of havin' kids an' middle-aged duffers an' butchers an' lumber men an' that kind of cattle doin' what we an' Zieg was brought down here to do. Me and Zieg we's couldn't made no such miss-play as that. Steam beer don't work on me and Zieg like it does on those galoots. A. B. he don't like that lay a little bit an' so he comes down with that editorial him an' his friend Sam Rainey they wrote what roasts the livin' lights outer them duffers what makes that combination. But me an' Zieg we fixes that all right by standin' in with the Pops. an' tellin' the push what Oregon pine platforms or any old thing is good enough this year just so we gets our hands into the county cash box an' everybody stands in to keep from gettin' the hammer an' what we says goes. see! We has the confidence of the gang by always tellin' the truth about every thing. That's the only thing A. B. he kicks about now that me an' Zieg we's can't keep from tellin' so much of the truth. Why, that's the reason A. B. he don't get no machines like the Republican's got. The great hunks of truth what would have to go through them would bust the dang things to smithereens on just one ten cent issue of the Evening Wheeze.

"Well, its goin' to be all right, an' the Oregon pine platform without knots goes, an' every old thing goes just so we's gets our fins into Jake Whitson's box. Of course we just can't exactly break in like that mug did up in Madera the other day, but Zieg an' the ten cent Expositor's goin' to get in just the same an' the blessed farmer is goin' to see what we pegs out in this game—if any old stiff should happen to ask you. Good-day."

AN ENJOYABLE SOCIAL.

Given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Woodmen.

Last evening the ladies' auxiliary of the Woodmen of the World gave a social entertainment in Edgerly hall. A large number of Woodmen and their wives were present to enjoy the occasion and the affair was a very successful one. A literary and musical program was rendered and a delicious collation prepared by the ladies was served. This was followed by dancing and the merrymaking was continued until a late hour.

The program was as follows: Instrumental solo, Miss Edith Decker; address, A. D. Ewing; recitation, Miss Grace Ford; vocal solo, J. Wilbur Cate; vocal solo, Herman Mahrlin, accompanied by C. J. Campbell.

This was the first social given by the ladies and they have cause to be proud of the success of the affair. They promise a series of socials during the season.

FUSION IN MADERA.

Democrats and Populists Nominate a Joint Ticket.

The Madera Democrats and Populists elected to fuse yesterday, and the conventions nominated a joint ticket. The politicians worked fusion their own way and will now have a job on their hands to elect the ticket. The nominees are as follows: Sheriff, W. H. Thurman, Democrat; Clerk, C. J. Eubanks, Democrat (incumbent); Recorder, J. W. Green, Populist; District Attorney, W. T. Searles, Populist; Tax Collector, Will Krohn, Democrat; Assessor, L. U. Hoskins, Populist (incumbent); Auditor, Sylvester Payne, Democrat; Treasurer, W. H. Amer, Democrat; Surveyor, A. M. Acton, Democrat; School Superintendent, Miss E. Bagnelle, Silver Republican; Coroner, J. M. Johnson, Democrat.

No one could be found to accept the nomination of Public Administrator. It was offered to H. Borden, but he declined to accept it.

Farmer Hopkins' Evidence.

HE TELLS ABOUT THE SUFFERING OF HIS DAUGHTER.

A Victim of Nervous Prostration and Neuralgia. Saved After Her Physician Abandoned Hope.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

While in the neighborhood of Rugby, Indiana, recently, a reporter was told that Miss Clara Hopkins, daughter of Mr. Dennis Hopkins, a prominent farmer of Bartholomew County, had been the subject of a remarkable transformation. The reporter decided to investigate and learn the particulars. He was driven to Mr. Hopkins' splendid country home, where he had an interesting conversation with that gentleman regarding the illness of his only daughter.

"You have been correctly informed," said Mr. Hopkins, "for Clara has indeed had a severe siege. She tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and they did her more good than all other medicines together that she ever took. A few boxes of that medicine accomplished the cure of a case in a few months which had baffled physicians for years.

"About three years ago her health began to fail. The doctor who attended her said this was caused by weak digestion. This produced nervousness, which was accompanied by neuralgic troubles, which at first was located in the nerves about the heart. Of course this was a dangerous location for any such trouble, and she rapidly grew worse, notwithstanding that the physician was treating her. This continued till a year ago last November, at which time she was almost constantly confined to her bed.

"The neuralgia became gradually worse, and finally she was a confirmed victim to it.

"Nervous prostration set in, and she was soon all run down. Her blood was impure and watery, and her complexion became sallow and colorless. She had no strength, and the least noise irritated her, she was so nervous. We had another physician, and he treated her steadily for a year without doing her any good. In fact, it seemed that she was continually becoming worse. He finally gave up the case as hopeless, and advised us to get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for her, as he said that they were the only thing that would benefit her.

"I procured a couple of boxes of the pills, and found that their use helped her considerably. She kept on taking them till she used about a dozen boxes, with the result that she was entirely well, and since then there has been no symptoms whatever, of her old trouble. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are certainly a wonderful medicine, which did a wonderful good in Clara's case, doing what several physicians failed to accomplish."

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE SALOON EVIL

Lecture by Dr. Chapman of Oakland.

Describes What the Liquor Traffic Has Done in This State.

Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D., of Oakland, spoke on "Temperance" at the M. E. church last night. Dr. A. A. Graves, after calling on Rev. J. W. Webb for prayer, introduced the speaker to a good-sized audience, which soon became deeply interested.

The doctor is fluent and magnetic, being possessed of a strong personality. He is clear in statement, intensely in earnest, well informed and alternates effectively between the pathetic and the humorous. In part, he said:

"There are in California 13,600 saloons; in Mississippi, with 30,000 more people, only 377! In our state we have one saloon to every twenty voters, one to every ninety-nine people—men, women and children, preachers thrown in. In the former state there is but one saloon to 3,600 people, and it is a conceded fact that these 13,600 saloons are the inevitable foe to manhood, womanhood, childhood, and even babyhood; to labor, business, home, school, church and everything wholesome and good."

A chart of the face, stomach, lungs and liver of the abstainer, moderate and immoderate drinker and drunkard was forcibly dwelt upon.

"These 13,600 saloons," continued the speaker, "are daily doing their deadly work, so that, on an average, one drunkard succumbs every five minutes. Why, then, does not the awful funeral procession lessen and finally stop for want of subjects? Because about every five minutes some boy or man commences to become a drunkard and swells the ranks. It is not the weak-minded that go to the grave through drink. He who says 'I can drink all my life and never show it' proclaims his stupidity; for it is not the dull, but the bright, brainy, warm-blooded, generous fellows that fall. Nor do parents nor grandparents know where the poisoned dart will strike. You may possibly train your boys to total abstinence, and yet have your girls marry men who shall become drunkards. Oh, the sin and shame that our government in the matter of license stands not for the weak in appetite, but against them.

"For the first time in history is a great nation seen battling unselfishly for the weaker people, in the oppressed Cubans, to set them free. But in licensing saloons it is enslaving our boys and men, breaking the hearts of women and ruining homes."

In explaining the Anti Saloon League work the doctor said that saloonmen knew no interests, no politics, no dissensions. They hang together in self-interest. Too long have temperance men been divided on minor points. Now they are to eliminate all questions on which they might divide and concentrate on the one thing upon which they are agreed—opposition to the open saloon. They will never cease working until they get a law putting the question of license or no license on the Australian ballot, making the people's verdict obligatory in ward, township, city, county or state. This is American, Democratic, Republican. And he who opposes the carrying out of the clearly expressed will of the majority is un-American and unfit to walk under the folds of Old Glory. The doctor's address abounded in forcible illustrations and thrilling, patriotic passages. After obtaining a good sum in pledges for the financial support of the work, which is to include putting a number of men in the field, publishing a monthly paper and "sowing the state knee deep with literature," the audience, by a rising vote, unanimously requested the speaker to return and speak again on Friday night, June 3rd, which he agreed to do.

OUR NAVY RANKS FIFTH.

Program of European Powers to Increase Their Naval Strength.

[From an Exchange.]

The United States now ranks fifth among the naval powers of the earth, and is a tie with Germany. England is first, France second, Russia third and Italy fourth. The German navy is better supplied with torpedo boats than that of the United States, but we are a little ahead on battleships and cruisers. Taking one consideration with another, however, there is very little difference. When the Kentucky, Kearsage, Illinois and the other vessels now building are afloat, we shall surpass Germany; but the Germans have a magnificent scheme for the development of their navy, and the recent episodes in China were planned for the purpose of stimulating the interest of their parliament and the people. If the Emperor's program is carried out, Germany will spend $200,000,000 in naval construction during the next nine or ten years—an average of about $20,000,000 a year for battleships, cruisers, coast-defense monitors and other fighting materials, and will run away ahead of us and take the second place.

In 1906 the German navy will be increased to seventeen battleships of the first class, eight coast-defense vessels, nine first-class cruisers and twenty-six second class cruisers. The battleships will be the most formidable in the world, and are to cost $5,000,000 each, the cruisers $3,000,000 each and the small cruisers $1,000,000 each. The appropriation by the German parliament for the year amounts to $9,000,000 and will be spent in the construction of three first class battleships, one first-class armored cruiser, five second-class protected cruisers, two gunboats, eight torpedo boats and one torpedo boat destroyer. During the present year Russia will spend $7,500,000 for her naval establishment. She has now under construction nine battleships, two coast defense vessels, two armored cruisers, four protected cruisers, four gunboats and forty torpedo boats.

SAYS SHE TOLD A "FIB."

Ella Smith Now Denies That She Was Mistreated.

The statements made to District Attorney Snow by William Harvey, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in reference to the alleged mistreatment of Ella Mayfield, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Smith, by Mrs. Smith, is denied by the girl and also by Leman F. Smith, an adopted son. Both of them have made affidavits that the story is untrue. Mr. Harvey made a personal investigation of the matter, and upon his report District Attorney Snow issued a complaint, which Mr. Harvey took to obtain a warrant on it. It apears, however, that he did not secure the warrant.

Miss Mayfield, or Smith, avers that she received a scalp wound by being struck by a piece of iron in getting out of a cart, in front of the school house-house. She states that she was angry with Mr. and Mrs. Smith at the time for the reason that Mrs. Smith slapped her face to hurry her in getting ready for school, and she told Mrs. Carrington that her mother had hit her on the head with a shoe. The girl now makes affidavit that that statement was a fib, and that she had always been treated well by her foster parents, being "spanked" only with an open hand or a switch when she was naughty.

Leman F. Smith makes the folowing statement under oath: "That on the 25th day of May, 1898, one William Harvey came to the home of G. Albert Smith in the Fairview district and demanded a private interview with Ella Smith. That your affiant knows of his own personal knowledge that the said William Harvey did have a private interview with the said Ella Smith and that the same took place under the trees on the north side of the house and that your affiant heard the said William Harvey say to Mrs. G. Albert Smith after said interview that 'the said Ella Smith was perfectly satisfied with her treatment; that she wanted to remain at the home of the said G. Albert Smith and that she had never in any maner been abused or mistreated.'"

As stated in the Republican in reporting the case, Mr. and Mrs. Smith both denied having abused the girl. The girl, it seems, has a penchant for romancing. She created a sensation before by reporting that she had been thrown into a canal by a man, but upon investigation the story was found to be untrue.

NOT COMING TO FRESNO.

The Merced Daily Will Remain Where it Is.

The Merced Sun, referring to the statement of the Maltermoro Keystone that it is going to leave Merced and has become so strongly Democratic that the Populists refuse to support it, has this to say:

"The above is a sample of the rot that emanates from such publications (they cannot be truthfully called newspapers) as the Maltermoro Keystone. The editors of such publications have little idea of what constitutes a newspaper, and seem to think that every paper having political convictions and the courage to express them, is dependent upon political patronage for its existence.

The Sun is above all other considerations a newspaper. Not very much of a newspaper, perhaps, but as much so as its limited field warrants it in being. If it were dependent upon political patronage for existence, it would long ago have been laid away in the journalist graveyard. But as a newspaper it merits and receives the support of the general public regardless of political affiliations, just as the Republican does in Fresno, and for the same reason. The latter is a strong republican paper, yet it has hundreds of democratic subscribers, because it is essentially a newspaper and gives the people what they want most of—the news.

No Populists have withdrawn their patronage from the Sun so far as we know, and if they had it is reasonable to suppose we would find it out. Further, no populist can consistently withdraw his patronage from the Sun on the ground suggested by the Keystone. Politically this is a populist paper, and is therefore to a large extent a democratic—made so by the fact that the democracy has in a large measure become populistic. If the next republican national convention should declare for free silver, income tax, government ownership of public utilities, etc., we would then be open to the charge of supporting some important republican principles.

In conclusion, let us remark that the Sun does not contemplate moving to a new field of usefulness. It has a work to perform here in Merced county, and here it will remain.

TO GIVE A CONCERT

The Colored Band of Fresno Selects a New Name.

The colored musicians of Fresno have selected a new name for their band, and hereafter it will be known as the National Red Cross Band of Fresno. The band is practising on patriotic airs in order to be ready for the Fourth of July celebration, and the matter of giving a concert in the park on some Sunday afternoon in the near future is being considered. The colored musicians play well and their music on last Fourth of July will be remembered.

The band is composed of the following: Manager, S. M. Robinson; director, J. R. Bost; L. Pearson, E. R. Tapin, Jesse Trewitt, John Bost, J. B. Bost, James Smith, D. G. Benford, W. E. Brown, Andy Harris and W. P. Vance.

Wilson Case Continued.

J. H. Wilson, accused of assaulting Nellie Weckel, an eight year old girl, was before Recorder Clark for trial yesterday. His case was continued as it seems his attorney was not informed of the time of trial and failed to appear to defend his client. Wilson's case was set for next Friday at 2 o'clock.

Young Sentenced Again.

Robert Young, the sneak thief who made his living by stealing buggy robes, was tried again for petty larceny and sentenced to six month in the county jail by Justice Austin yesterday. Young is at present serving a five months sentence in the county jail.

BLOCKADE DUTY

It is Much Dreaded by Our Jack Tars.

Keeps the Men Under a Constant Strain—They'd Much Rather Fight.

"Blockading is hard service," said Farragut, writing from his post with the Gulf squadron. "Unless we have a fight occasionally we shall spoil."

Blockading, under any conditions, is indeed hard service, and nowhere harder or more irksome than in southern waters, where every distinctive feature of the situation tends to discomfort, and especially to the discomfort of the enlisted men. The weary monotony of their life aboard ship, tethered, as it were, to the shore, yet denied all benefit of shore leave, is in itself a heavy tax upon their tempers; and when, in addition to this, our full-blooded, northern-born sailors must endure indefinitely the pitiless glare of the tropical sun, the enervating influence of the tropical climate, and the heavy stillness of the tropical air, small wonder if their patience stretches with some effort to meet the emergency.

Heretofore, in all likelihood, Jack has never dreamed of complaining of his quarters, circumscribed though they seem to the landman's eye. But now, as growing captiousness fastens on his mind—as the heat, the stagnation, and the everlasting roll of the sea-swell addle his brain, he begins to indulge in various troublesome fancies. He feels himself cramped, "cribbed, cabined and confined." The first fortnight past, he has spun all his yarns, exhausted all his resources of amusement, learned the daily routine to the depths of its abysmal sameness, and, finally, arrived at that stage where nothing remains to him but to anathematize the rations and the government, and to keep the chip on his shoulder well in view of his mates. Fortunate it is for the common weal if the spirit of discord spends itself in small broils: naval history records not a few instances of whole crews turning unruly and even mutinous under the demoralizing effects of a protracted blockade.

Moreover, every soul aboard ship is living in a tense strain. From highest to lowest, each man sleeps, wakes, and has his being with his senses ever alert for summons to instant duty, and is only the less easy when such summons fails to arise. Not one of the ship's company regards a midnight routing-out for the chase of a quarry otherwise than favorably; for, even if, as usually occurs, the first blank shot fired across that quarry's bow heaves her to and reveals her for a meek and deprecatory American merchantman, the disgusted warrior can, at least, comfort himself with the memory of a few happy moments of excitement and doubt.

The ships take blockade work as illy as do the men. Constantly under weigh, turning and turning again on their short patrol beats, now darting in toward shore in pursuit of some suspicious object, now whipping about to run a league or so on the opposite course, they are subjected to a sort of wear and tear to which they are but little suited. Their engines, by reason of this heavy usage, need frequent repairs, and the furnaces and boilers suffer for lack of care that they cannot have outside of a navy yard.

Because the blockader is generally in constant motion, and because in the very nature of things she is always liable to be called upon for sudden maneuvers, her engine room staff must hold themselves momentarily at "stand by," and, in consequence, they feel the strain of service severely. A humbler class of men, who now rise to great and unusual prominence, are the stokers; for on their skilled and faithful labors depends in an extraordinary degree the usefulness or even the life of the ship. At night, for example, they must be unfailingly vigilant to keep their fires at the nice point of exactitude. Should the furnaces be going at full blast when the engines, answering some demand of a still chase, suddenly slacken speed, the rush of escaping steam would raise such a tremendous noise as to advertise the precise position of the vessel to every one within a radius of miles. On the other hand, these grimy sons of toil must be equally careful not to err in the other direction. In a word, they must keep their fires under perfect control, yet at that precise golden mean from which a moment's vigorous work will raise them to full potency. All this applies with particular force to the stoking of torpedo boats.

"June, too soon;
October, all over."

says the old mariners' saw of the rough season in West Indian waters. In plain English, July and August brings tornadoes to that region; and it is much to be hoped that our blockading squadron will have finished its mission there before the storms begin. The torpedo boats, in all likelihood, would run for shelter to Key West, thus avoiding great and useless risk. But the remainder of the squadron would probably face an experience as ugly as those that befell our blockading fleets in the winters of the civil war.

Conditions are favorable for a heavy yield of raisins this season.

CHATS OF MEXICO

The Return of Othello Scribner.

Tortillas and Frijoles Agreed With Him.

Majority of Mexicans Sympathize With Us in the War With Spain.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Othello Scribner returned Saturday from Mexico, whither he went five months ago representing San Francisco capitalists who were considering the proposition of investing a large amount of money in the country. Mr. Scribner spent five enjoyable months "roughing it" among the Mexicans and Indians, and says he grew fat on tortillas, frijoles and rice. Ground meat, beans and rice do not constitute a very sumptuous diet, but it "answers the purpose."

The land which Mr. Scribner examined is in what is known as the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, in the southern part of Mexico. It is largely an undeveloped country, although with capital it may be made to produce abundantly. The chief exports would be coffee and rubber, though tobacco can also be raised and sugar cane grows luxuriantly. It does not require replanting from eight to sixteen years. Foreign capital is rapidly settling in Mexico, although that particular part is largely in its virgin state.

Mr. Scribner went to New Orleans from here, and there took the steamer for Tampico. Thence he went by rail to Vera Cruz via the City of Mexico, and by boat to Coatzacoalcos. He went far inland in canoes, and examined a large part of the country in that way. He also traversed much of the country on horseback. The canoes were regular Indian skiffs, being made of burned-out cedar logs. As many as five natives propel them. They row with the current, but force the canoe against the current by means of long poles which they stick in the bottom of the stream and thus shove the boat along.

"What are the prospects that Mexico offers?" was asked.

"It is possible for a man who wants to tear himself away from civilization," said Mr. Scribner, "and who has from $5,000 to $20,000 to go into Mexico and make money in time. There is nothing that can be accomplished there in a day. Take tobacco, for instance. Tobacco is a very delicate crop to take care of. Dr. Cockrell, a son of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, went down there several years ago and started a coffee plantation. He was advised by an Englishman, who claimed to be experienced, that coffee should be planted in the sun. After three years, Dr. Cockrell is now engaged in growing shade for the coffee. That, of course, is an expensive experiment."

There is no chance for a man without capital to make any money in Mexico, Mr. Scribner says. The only labor that can compete with that of the Mexicans and Indians is Chinese and Japanese. A white man stands no chance.

"Interest in the war is very intense," said Mr. Scribner. "It is the all-absorbing topic. The Mexicans, the white settlers and the Indians all talk of it. Most of the Mexicans sympathize with America, and the statement made in some of the American papers that Americans were not safe in Mexico, which was re-published in the Mexican Herald, in the City of Mexico, are absurd. I traveled among all classes, and was often alone in desolate spots and was never once molested. It is true that some of the Mexicans are very bitter against the United States—rabid, in fact—but they are in the minority. Most of the people think Cuba has the same right to freedom as Mexico itself had.

The Indians are all for America. They cheer for "Los Americanos." There are a great many Cuban refugees in the country, and the stories of their hardships and sufferings naturally create a great deal of sympathy for them and occasion strong feeling against Spain. There are also a number of autonomists who have gone to Mexico to escape the horrors of the war. Mr. Scribner met the ex-Spanish consul formerly at Key West. He is now clerking in the City of Mexico. After being given his passports he decided to go to Mexico. He was a native of Cuba, but did not want to return to that country. He was exceedingly bitter against the United States.

Shortly after Dewey's victory Mr. Scribner arrived at a place called Tuxtepec, where the Mexicans appeared to be in sympathy with Spain. A heated argument was going on over the American triumph between the Mexicans and the Indians. The Indians all cheered for "los Americanos."

Mr. Scribner will go to San Francisco tomorrow to make his report to the capitalists whom he was representing. If they decide to invest money in the country he will probably return to Mexico, but he thinks he will remain in Fresno for some time, at any rate.

STARS AND STRIPES WON.

Defeated the All Stars in a Baseball Game Yesterday.

The Stars and Stripes and the All Stars, juvenile baseball teams, played a hotly contested game at the Park Avenue grounds yesterday afternoon. The Stars and Stripes won by a score of 8 to 4. The line-up was as follows:

Stars and Stripes—Rawlins, catcher; Gearhart, pitcher; Dunn, first base; Kern, second base; Croupman, third base; Parsons, short stop; Pickle, left field; Davis, center field; Morton, right field.

All Stars—Broad, catcher, Slaton, pitcher; A. Price, first base; Winel, second base; Wolfork, third base; J. Price, short stop; Boughton, left field; Mahan, center field; Brooks, right field.

NOTICE TO GROWERS.

Information for the Benefit of Sign- Raisin Contracts.

The grower must not insert in the blank for the penalty "$20 per acre." The rule requires inserted the full sum of the penalty—that is, if he owns say twenty acres of vineyard he would put in the figures $400, as that represents twenty acres at $20 per acre. If, however, he is a tenant and gives say one-third of the crop as rent to the owner, then he should deduct one-third from the penalty, which would leave his penalty to be inserted in that blank $266.67 instead of $400.

Of course if he has more acres he must add to the penalty at the same rate for each additional acre. If he pays a cash rent then he must insert the full sum of the penalty, because he controls the whole crop of raisins and the owner would not have any raisins to turn over to the association.

M. THEO KEARNEY,
For the Committee.

The Fourth of July committee will meet this evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

MADERA ROBBERY

Did Krohn Attempt Suicide?

One of the District Attorney's Theories.

Henry Krohn Protests His Brother's Innocence—Prints of Bloody Hands.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Madera was a quiet town Sunday. The fever heat of Saturday, when, notwithstanding the accusations made against Will Krohn, Deputy Tax Collector, he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention as Tax Collector to succeed his brother, Henry Krohn, had subsided, and the pulse of the town was normal. The one topic of conversation, however, was the alleged robbery. Old men and young men discussed it. It was talked about on the streets, in the saloons and in the hotels. The townspeople said, "Will Krohn never appropriated the county's money and the robbery is a fact. It must have been. Will Krohn is not the kind of man to fake. It is not in him. If it were it would manifest itself long ago."

Detective John Curtin and District Attorney Larew, when they walked down the street together, met hard glances, but no one was disposed to interfere with them, although the presence of the detective was clearly distasteful to the citizens. The report that he had deemed it prudent to leave town proved to be without foundation.

Both Mr. Curtin and District Attorney Larew are unchanged in their opinion that Krohn's story is a canard. Mr. Larew is particularly positive in his assertion of the fact, and Mr. Curtin is equally positive that Krohn was not robbed, although not so outspoken.

Last Sunday a Republican reporter visited Madera, and, accompanied by Mr. Larew, made an investigation of the claimed robbery.

"As your paper stated," said Mr. Larew, "the views entertained by myself and Mr. Curtin are widely different from those which had been published at first. I am positive that no robbers ever entered this office, and I think the external facts, the physical circumstances, will demonstrate it. But before we examine the premises, let me give you a little idea of the workings of the Tax Collector's office. When the tax roll is put in his hands he makes the collections and turns over the money to the County Treasurer, and makes his settlement with the Auditor, the latter being practically the book-keeper in the matter. Now, Will Krohn made a deposit in the Commercial bank on the 7th of May, banking $250, and on the 12th he made another deposit. For the last couple of months he had made various small deposits, often small sums with odd cents. Notwithstanding that, he claims that he had this bag containing $7,500 in the vault all the time. That story is too thin. It isn't probable; it isn't sense. It may do to tell the marines, but it won't wash."

The blood stains were then examined. There were a few drops of hard blood at the door leading from the office proper to a back room, and from the back room the District Attorney traced the imprints of bloody hands to the veranda, over the railing and then over a shed upon which one can step from the veranda. The District Attorney fitted his own hand in the imprints, which they were followed to a sewer ventilation pipe on the corner of the shed. Below was a lot of feathers, but they were not blood-stained. Then the same hand prints were traced back into the building over the shed, several feet from the prints leading out. Sunday morning was the first time that the District Attorney had discovered blood on the vent, and it is his theory that Krohn, after wounding himself, went out over the shed and dropped the knife and the drill, which he claims to have thrown at the robbers, into the vent and, after disposing of them, clambered back into the building.

Mr. Larew also called attention to the fact that there was no blood in the room where Krohn lay, after he was rendered unconscious, as he claims. Were he wounded and then knocked insensible on the spot, there would certainly be a pool of blood where he was stretched out in the office, the District Attorney contends. He thinks that Krohn's wounds had stopped bleeding before he lay down.

Mr. Larew claims that the drill which was thrown could not have wounded one of the robbers, as the Deputy claims, as it left a big indentation in the hard oak framework in front of his desk, and hence the District Attorney argues that it could not have struck a robber first.

There are four hypotheses which Mr. Larew says are possible. The first, of course, is that Krohn's story is true—that he was actually robbed as he said; the second is that his story is a canard and that his wounds were inflicted for the purpose of giving color to his statement. The third—and one which Mr. Larew is inclined to credit—is that Krohn, realizing that he was "in a hole" and being unable to make up the deficiency, determined to commit suicide. He inflicted the wounds in his breast, but then his courage failed him and he invented the robbery story. A fourth is that he had an accomplice who beat him into insensibility and inflicted the slight wounds. The last-named theory is not considered likely.

The principal facts which the District Attorney arraigns against the Deputy Tax Collector are the blood-prints leading in and out of the building, the fact that Krohn did not bank $7,500, although he deposited various small amounts from time to time and also the fact that he would have to make a settlement with the Auditor in a few days.

The legal phase of the alleged robbery is quite peculiar, that is, accepting the District Attorney's theory that it is a fake. Notwithstanding Mr. Larew's belief that the story is a canard, Krohn will not be arrested. The only charge that could be made against him is embezzlement, and before that charge can be sustained, a demand must be made for the return of the money. Krohn's family stands ready to reimburse the county, and intends to do so. As soon as a demand is made preliminary to commencing a prosecution for embezzlement, Krohn will make good the missing money, and the embezzlement will fall through.

Detective Curtin, while being satisfied that Krohn is short in his accounts, says he does not think the young man had any criminal intent. "I think," said Curtin, "that he used the money in mines and other speculations, believing that he could repay it whenever necessary. But the hard year came on, and probably the mines did not yield as expected, and he was confronted with the fact that he had to settle with the Auditor in a few days. While he did not have any bad habits—did not drink nor gamble—yet he had the reputation of being a good fellow. He had a great many friends, and I understand he was easy game for anybody who wanted to borrow $10 or $20. He signed notes right and left, although I have not heard that he was 'stuck' on any of them."

Henry Krohn, the Tax Collector, was interviewed. He said he had been conducting a store at Fresno Flats, and turned the office over to his brother in January, 1895. He visited the office every month, sometimes oftener, and signed all the quarterly statements and such other papers as the law required him to sign. He had always found his brother straight. He admitted that Will should not have retained $7,500 in the vault but said such things were often done by Tax Collectors in order to adjust the funds at the end of the year. On that account, however, he said he would have to make good the county's loss and was preparing to raise the money. He declared that it was false that Will had put any money in the Flying Dutchman—the mine in which the Krohn boys are interested. He said if $8,000 had gone into the mine it would be in a much better condition than it was. They had bought some machinery a short time ago for the mine, but it was obtained on credit.

Will Krohn, he said, had furnished money to put a crop in a section of land and lost several hundred dollars, but he could stand such a loss. He was earning a good salary and his wife, who is a telegraph operator, was also receiving a salary.

Will Krohn was still confined to his bed in the Yosemite hotel. He was attended by his wife and members of his family. He was reported better, but ice was still kept to his head, which he complained of. His brother said that Will would not make a statement. He had told all he knew already, and inasmuch as he was accused, he would say nothing further—not until he had consulted a lawyer at any rate.

The expert who is working on the books will be engaged for several days yet.

A NEW INDUSTRY

An Immense Brick Making Establishment.

Constructed by C. J. Craycroft & Son—The Most Improved Methods Utilized.

A mile south of Fresno a large industrial establishment has been put in operation without many persons noting the fact, and a Republican reporter took a spin on his wheel yesterday afternoon to visit the new industry. C. J. Craycroft & Son have put up a large factory for making brick and it is now having its initial run. The capacity of the factory, which turns out brick by what is known as the rotary continuous kiln process, is 20,000 brick a day. The process is a great improvement over the old way of burning brick and this is the only establishment of the kind in the San Joaquin valley.

The brick factory covers a space 140x42 feet, and on the sides of the building there are sheds 150x22, making quite a large structure. One first notices the smoke stack of the establishment, for it is more imposing than any chimneys to be seen in Fresno. The stack is 92 feet high, nine feet wide at the bottom and five feet in diameter at the top. The smoke stack is two feet higher than the one on the Fresno flouring mill.

A rotary kiln, enclosed by heavy brick walls, extends around the inside of the building, some 350 feet. The kiln will hold about 340,000 brick, and is so constructed that a draft may be had from any part of it. The whole kiln may be burning at one time or the fires may be confined to only a small portion of it. There are holes in the top of the kiln every three feet, and fire is kept going in these until the section of brick around the hole is well burned. A guage shows when the brick have shrunk the required number of inches to make them either hard or soft, and this enables the foreman to discontinue the fire just at the right time and make the product of the entire kiln even and first-class brick.

The kiln is so arranged that while brick are burning in one part the finished product may be taken out of the other sections. There is also no delay in putting in new brick for burning. This is accomplished by the splendid control over the heat in the kiln with dampers which confine it to the desired parts. The fire holes in the kiln are fed with coal, and the heat produced is intense. When the brick in a section has burned sufficiently the supply of coal is discontinued, and the fires die out in a short time. The coal is poured down into the holes from the top of the kiln, and the stoker has to visit each hole every fifteen or twenty minutes to keep the fires going.

A large patronage from other towns in the valley is expected, as the brick will be superior to any made in the valley. A switch is being put in so that the brick may be furnished in carload lots right at the factory and shipped direct to any point desired.

Pleasant Surprise Party.

An enjoyable surprise party was given by members of the I. O. G. T. to Miss Belle Henderson on last Saturday evening, at her home 1330 M street. Games and other amusements afforded an opportunity for passing the time very pleasantly. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, were served. Those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Banta, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Birdsell, Misses Edna Olger, Alice Prior, Ida Irwin, Della Birdsell, Messrs. Alfred Would, Daily Hamilton, Irwin Birdsell and Peterson.

Again Coming to Fresno.

People who need the aid of skilled and reliable physicians will be pleased to learn that a part of the staff of the English and German Expert Specialists will be in this city on their regular monthly visit Saturday, June 11th. These eminent physicians, who cure chronic diseases, catarrh, consumption and deformities, will be accompanied by Dr. Meyers, the great Specialist for all weakness and diseases of men. The doctors will stop at the Hughes hotel, as usual, where they can all be consulted free of charge in regard to any bodily ailment.

A High School for Fowler.

[From the Ensign.]

A call has been issued for a meeting of the representative people of Fowler school district and six adjacent districts to discuss the subject of organizing a union high school district. This is a matter which should interest all wide-awake progressive people. A high school would be a great convenience and would do more than any other one thing to give our town a good name away from home.

The Trimmer Springs mining excitement is abating somewhat in Selma as several prospectors have returned home and do not give glowing reports of the camp. It is believed that the gold in that section is confined to the one pocket that was first discovered.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

WELL OBSERVED

The Decoration Day Exercises.

An Imposing Parade in the Morning.

Flowers Were Strewn On Soldier's Graves—The Exercises Last Evening.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Decoration Day was observed in Fresno yesterday by nearly the entire population of the city. Flags were flying at half-mast and business was suspended during the day. In the history of the city there has never been such an outpouring of people on such an occasion. There was a sincere desire to honor the brave men who served in the last war and have since found a resting place in the Mountain View cemetery. Flowers were offered in profusion to deck the graves of the nation's honored dead.

There was a parade in the forenoon before the cemetery was visited, and a large number of persons united in the demonstration. The procession formed on Tulare street, and H. V. Parker was marshal, with Ray White, Henry Russell and O. A. Vorce Jr. as aides. The procession moved down Tulare street to K, thence to Mariposa, thence to I and to the Pleasanton hotel, where carriages were waiting for those who were to go to the cemetery.

The parade formed as follows:

Mounted Police.
Drum Corps.
Companies C and F, N. G. C.
Atlanta Post, No. 92, G. A. R.
Ex-Confederates and Mexican War Veterans.
School Children.
Yosemite Lodge, No. 171, A. O. U. W., and Martha Degree Lodge.
Thor Lodge No. 5, Danish Society.
Neal Dow Lodge, No. 20, I. O. G. T.
Court Yosemite, No. 72, F. of A.
Fresno Volunteer Fire Department.
George Dewey Camp, Sons of Veterans.
Ladies of the Relief Corps and Ladies of the G. A. R. in carriages.
Citizens in Carriages.

Several thousand persons attended the exercises at the cemetery and over 1000 conveyances joined in the procession from the city. The services consisted of the regular G. A. R. ritual for such occasions and many a tear came unbidden. O. A. Vorce, commander, assisted by Comrades Thomas Dunn, S. W. Lines, John LaBlanc and George P. Sanderson, conducted the ceremonies. John LaBlanc read Lincoln's address at Gettysburg.

N. L. F. Bachman was called upon to make an impromptu address and he responded in an appropriate manner. Other ex-Confederate veterans participated in the ceremonies, among them being R. B. Butler, E. D. Edwards and H. C. Tupper.

The grave of the Union soldiers were marked with flags and covered with a profusion of beautiful flowers. The graves of ex-Confederate and Mexican War veterans were also covered with flowers. The ceremonies were concluded with the firing of a salute over the graves.

The guardsmen and members of the fire department did not forget their dead and the graves of several who belonged to these organizations were decorated.

Flowers for the decorations were arranged by the ladies of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. and many bouquets were given by individuals. O. A. Vorce contributed 750 bouquets. A. N. Redfield hauled the flowers to the cemetery and his wagon was well loaded.

On Sunday evening Rev. A. A. Graves preached an eloquent memorial sermon and Atlanta Post, G. A. R., attended the service in a body. Last evening exercises were held in the K-street Methodist church and a large number of persons were present.

The program consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Edward Eccleston and this was followed by patriotic recitations by Lillian and Willie Dunn. Then a large number of school children sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." N. L. F. Bachman followed with a short address appropriate to the occasion and concluded with General Charles G. Halpin's touching poem, "We Drank From the Same Canteen." Comrade George P. Sanderson delivered an eloquent address full of patriotic sentiments and the exercises were closed with singing the "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Lizzie Foin, who responded to an encore.

LOST THREE STRAIGHT.

The Fresno Ball Team Playing Out of Luck.

The Fresno baseball team is playing out of luck. Yesterday it lost the third straight game of its tour, being defeated by the San Jose nine by the close score of 2 to 1.

Following is the Associated Press dispatch about the game:

SAN JOSE, May 30.—What is generally conceded to be the finest game of baseball ever played in San Jose came off today between the San Joses and Fresnos, the former winning by a score of 2 to 1. Each team was in fine fettle and played with blood in its eye. The features were the fielding of the San Jose team, the pitching of Arrick (a new man who took Iberg's place) and the batting of McCue and Kelly. San Jose scored in the third and ninth, and Fresno in the eighth. Score: San Jose 2, hits 5, errors 1; Fresno 1, hits 7, errors 5. Batteries Arrick and Kent; Thomas and McCue. Umpire, Sweeney.

BASE HITS.

Last evening Meli Duncan received the following dispatch from Captain Britten: "Poor luck; best game I have seen in years."

Mangerina will be with the team Thursday.

Decoration Day was a sad one for the baseball cranks.

Louis Balez of last year's Fresno team pitched a masterly game against us Sunday.

The Rate War is On.

The railroad rate war is now in full blast and the Southern Pacific Company is quoting the following rates to Eastern points: From Fresno to New York and Boston, $46.50; Chicago, $36.25; Kansas City, $34.75; St. Louis, 40.75; St. Paul, $21.75; Missouri River, $34.75.

A merry party of sightseers left for the Yosemite yesterday by private conveyance. In the party were Miss Jessie Ackerman, the round-the-world missionary; Miss Nellie Boyd, Miss Minnie Eshleman, Mrs. Dorcus Spencer, state secretary of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Banks of Sacramento and Mr. and Mrs. Lowell of Fresno.

The Cuban question and political issues sink in to insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires is relief. DeWitt's Hazel Salve cures piles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

THE GOLD STRIKE

Trimmer Springs Find a Pocket.

The Excitement at Selma is Abating.

The Ore From Lowe's Claim Full of Gold—A. B. Smith's Experience.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Persons who have returned from the rush to Trimmer Springs differ greatly in regard to the value and extent of the gold discovery there. The exodus from Selma to the new gold field has somewhat abated, but prospectors continue to go in from other sections of the county. Nearly all of the gold seekers from Selma who went up during the excitement last week have returned to their homes and the general opinion seems to be that the claim located by J. M. Lowe is simply a pocket. Marvelously rich specimens have been taken from the claim, but the extent of the gold-bearing quartz is not known.

A. B. Smith, the well-known commercial traveler who lives in this city, visited the new Eldorado last week in company with Walter Scott, Ed Butts and another person from Selma whose name he does not remember. The mineral croppings in the district were carefully inspected for signs of another good location, but the prospectors found nothing that they considered worth taking up. The gold-bearing rock seemed to be all centered in the claim accidently discovered by Lowe.

"The ore from Lowe's claim is marvelously rich," said Mr. Smith in speaking of the discovery yesterday, "and it is as full of gold as any quartz that I have ever seen. The surface indications, however, do not warrant the belief that anything but a pocket has been discovered. I looked over the ground pretty well and found nothing worth taking up. The value of Lowe's find cannot be computed until the claim is developed. It may turn out $50,000 or it may peter out after a few hundred dollars have been secured.

"I don't think there is anything in the district outside of the three original claims that are worth having. The Lowe claim is located on a knoll, shaped something like a hog's back. There is just room enough for three claims and these are taken. Lowe owns claim No. 1, D. S. Snodgrass located claim No. 2 and Messrs. Tucker, Sturgess, Damron and Montgomery have claim No. 3.

"Claim No. 1 had a small prospect hole on it from which the rich specimens of ore were taken, but we did not have the satisfaction of looking into the hole, it having been covered up by the owners, J. M. Lowe and D. S. Snodgrass. Dirt was first thrown into the excavation and then brush strewn over it. The owners are carefully guarding their property.

"About fifty persons were at Trimmer Springs prospecting the country when I left there last Sunday afternoon. As many more were met on the road on their way to the place. The district is about fifty miles from Selma and almost due east. The road passes through Reedley and then back into the mountains until Le Fevre creek is reached. Then a person must walk or use pack animals to get over the rough trail to the claims which are about two miles further on. I would advise no one to go to that district as from my observations the pay claims are confined to the three first located and perhaps the only one of these that amounts to anything will be the Lowe claim."

T. H. Brewer visited the district and returned to Selma on Monday. He was seen yesterday and expressed himself as disappointed with the trip. He said that outside of the Lowe claim he would not give $20 for the whole gold output of the district. He says that Lowe has a rich pocket of ore but it may yield only a few hundred dollars and then peter out. No trace of a paying ledge of quartz could be found, he states. He said that the Lowe claim has a hole on it which is about eighteen inches deep and three feet square.

In connection with the above the following communication from Justice E. H. Tucker will be interesting:

"Editor Republican—Your information as published in the Republican of this date (May 31st), referring to the finding of a rich gold bearing quartz vein or ledge by one J. M. Lowe at or near Trimmer Springs is misleading as to the real facts. While it is true that Mr. Lowe on or about the 10th inst. did discover on the east side of King's river some exceedingly rich gold-bearing quartz on section 28, township 12, range 25, it is not a fact so far as my personal observations go that any well defined quartz lode has been discovered.

"Further, it is not a fact that J. B. Sturgess, T. J. Montgomery and myself tore down or interfered in any manner whatever with a notice, monument, or anything else on any claim said to have been located by the boy referred to, Mr. Snodgrass or anybody else.

"But we, Tucker, Damron, Sturgess and Montgomery, did locate a claim on what we hoped at the time would prove a well-defined and rich quartz vein, and we are now prospecting the same with little hopes on my part, at this writing, of finding a paying quartz mine.

"There is no evidence tending to show that at the time we located our claim, M. Sides had any right, title or interest in the ground we located other than a notice whose irregularities we believed would invalidate it, and when I left the claim last Wednesday, and so far as I now know, said notice remains intact. E. H. TUCKER.

"Selma, May 31, 1898."

KIRK FOR SUPERINTENDENT

Indorsed by Leading Southern Papers.

[From the Kern Standard.]

Hon T. J. Kirk of Fresno attended the celebration Friday, and during the day made the Standard office a call. Mr. Kirk is a candidate for the office of superintendent of public instruction, and as he hails from the San Joaquin valley stands an excellent chance of election. He is at present superintendent of schools in Fresno county and is well qualified by experience and education for the office he seeks.

[From the Santa Barbara Press]

To go a little further north, Fresno and the San Joaquin valley in general ask that T. J. Kirk be nominated State Superintendent of Schools. He has the united support of the Republicans of the valley and would no doubt help make a winning ticket.

Hugh McFarland was sentenced to five days in jail yesterday by Justice St. John for vagrancy.

"One minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise."—L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

THOSE YANKEES

What the Spaniards Think of Us.

One Don is the Equal of Three Gringos.

Our Country One of Avalanches, Savage Indians and Death-Dealing Climate.

[From the Mexican Herald.]

Spain has some yellow journals which could give New York papers odds and then win. Here is an extract from El Diario de Madrid intended to fire the Iberian heart.

"The scene in the plaza was one of frightful slaughter. The brave Spaniards to the number of about 200, with their beautiful wives and children, made a stand in the public square near the cathedral fountain. On every side the yankee devils closed in. Cannons were brought forward, and soldiers aimed their muskets. At the signal the guns exploded, and the valiant victims fell writhing in death agony. The soldiers then bayoneted the wounded until they died. The square ran with Spain's best blood."

This is hair-raising indeed, and think what an idea the Spanish people must be receiving of their foe!

A few pointers of the physical geography of the United States from El Pais make interesting reading.

"The country is not fit to live in. The climate is execrable. When it is not sleeting or snowing the heat is almost unbearable. Avalanches are frequent at all times, and these threaten the principal cities. As for the people, besides the few whites engaged in business along the eastern coast, the remainder of the country is one vast plain, covered with Indians, called cowboys, and great herds of roaming cattle."

One asks himself if it is quite worth while to teach people to read if they are to be intellectually fed on such awful rubbish.

More "geografia" from the leading paper, El Heraldo:

"All the troops of the Yankees are in the far western part of the country, many thousand miles from the Atlantic coast. There are only a few thousand men, all told, and they are ill paid and ill fed, and not willing to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the seaboard. There is but one railroad by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one place this railroad passes over Niagara Falls, a cataract 1000 feet high near Labrador. At last accounts the bridge at this place was in a very dangerous condition. It need surprise no one to learn that some agency has made it still more so. It would serve the hateful pigs of Yankees right if their miserable army was thus drowned."

The Imparcial, a little four-page paper which compares itself to the London Times, drops into history and shows how Fitzhugh Lee is the "mismo Lee" who surrendered after the Civil War to "General Lincoln." It says:

"It is a fact well known to all European statesmen that only by means of armed force stationed in the late confederate states has the Washington government been able to preserve the semblance of peace. Even now the new generation of the confederacy is but awaiting the word to revolt. When war is declared General Lee, who has been consul general at Havana and who was kicked out of Cuba by Governor General Blanco, will raise the standard of revolt and the old southern confederacy. This Lee is the same Lee who was general-in-chief of the Civil War in 1850 to 1855, and whose surrender to General Lincoln in the last-named year broke the revolution. His acts at Havana were for the purpose of plunging the government into war with the kingdom of Spain, at which time he and his followers would rise against Senor Mackindley."

El Tiempo prints this special dispatch from Havana:

"Word has just been received here that the Indians are rising against the Yankees in Illinois, Ohio and other places. The farmers are petitioning the government to protect them from the bloodthirsty savages, who are burning houses and killing on every side. Troops are asked for at Colorado, in the state of Denver, and at St. Louis (San Luis) in Missipa.

"News is brought to us that Buffalo Bill, a notorious outlaw and leader of a band of half-breeds, has risen against the American government, and is burning towns near his birth-place in New York."

El Diario truthfully says: "It will no doubt surprise our readers to learn than the Yankee President, Magginimly, is a naturalized Chinaman, having been born at Canton."

That the Americans are vegetarians and therefore physically weak is alleged by El Diario, which says:

"The average height among the Americans is five feet two, and they have never produced an athlete. This is due to their living almost entirely upon vegetables, as they ship all their beef out of the country, so eager are they to make money. There is no doubt that one full grown Spaniard can defeat any three men in America."

WILL EQUIP THEMSELVES.

Company F Ready to Expend $1000 if Called Out.

All day yesterday the members of Company F waited anxiously to receive some further word from Captain Jones, now in San Francisco, but none came, and no order was received from Adjutant-General Barrett. The guardsmen believe, however, that by Friday they will be on the move.

So anxious is Company F to serve the country that a prominent member of the company told a Republican reporter yesterday that should Governor Budd see fit to give F a chance, he had no doubt that the company would equip itself without any expense to the state or the national government. The financial condition of the company is particularly good, there being $1,000 in the treasury. If the company should be recruited to the full limit, it would need about forty new uniforms, and the company would have to purchase new web belts for all the men. When F was slighted by Governor Budd, Adjutant-General Barrett made a demand upon the company for its belts. Company F had purchased the belts at its own expense, but when the demand was made for them they were promptly forwarded just as though they were state property.

The company also stands ready to furnish the rifles if necessary, but it is believed that all the soldiers will be supplied by the government with the latest pattern of rifles.

Johnnie Albin, the deputy constable, yesterday resigned his position. One reason is because he expects to go out with Company F, which he is confident will be included in the second call, and another is that the office was not remunerative enough. Mr. Albin is a prominent candidate for the office of first lieutenant of the company.

The Doctors That Cure

ARE COMING TO FRESNO.

A Part of the Staff of the

English and German Expert Specialists

The Doctors who cure Catarrh, Consumption and all Chr... Diseases, and

DR. MEYERS,

The famous specialist for Diseases and Weakness of Men, will again be in THIS CITY on their regular monthly visit, and can be

Consulted Free of Charge At the Hughes Hotel

SATURDAY, JUNE 11th.

STAFF OF THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF CALIFORNIA FOR $250,000. ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The staff of the English and German Expert Specialists is composed of five regularly graduated doctors, each a physician who has had many years' experience in curing all manner of chronic diseases.

During the past quarter of a century the success of this most worthy and popular institution has been phenomenal. Diseases which have baffled the skill of other physicians and stubbornly refused to yield to ordinary medicines, methods and appliances, are quickly subdued and mastered by the English and German Expert Specialists. They have the largest and best equipped medical institution in America. The English and German Expert Specialists are not only competent and reliable, but are responsible, being backed by ample capital and ably managed.

HOME CURES.—While it is preferable in many instances to see a patient, the English and German Expert Specialists have cured thousands of persons whom they have never seen. If you cannot see the doctors, write the home office for question list and free advice in regard to your ailment.

CALL ON THE DOCTORS WHEN THEY COME.—All ailing people should see the English and German Expert Specialists. A friendly talk, which costs absolutely nothing, is bound to result in a great deal of good, whether treatment is taken or not. CONSULTATION FREE.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS,
A Staff of the Most Eminent Physicians and Surgeons in the World.
731 Market St., San Francisco, and 218 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

THE RED CROSS

Company F to be Supplied Before it Leaves.

Hundred Thousand Club in Line—Company C Wants But Little Now.

The Red Cross Society met in weekly session in the parlors of the Hughes hotel last evening at 7:30 o'clock and discussed different phases of the noble work in which they are engaged. N. L. F. Bachman presided at the meeting.

It was decided to furnish handy bags and fever belts for Company F in the event of the boys being called out. The society has its work better in hand than when it was first organized, as the wants of the soldiers are now well known and the society is prepared to supply them at short notice, as many active workers are ready to donate their services whenever called upon. Should Company F be summoned to duty the society will have everything that the boys will need ready so that they can take the things with them, thus saving the expense of forwarding them afterwards. The members reported several ladies who offered their time whenever there was any sewing to be done.

The committee on entertainment stated that Manager Barton had donated the use of the opera house for an entertainment to be given in the near future to assist the society in carrying on its work. The exact date of the entertainment has not been set, but it will take place between the 10th and 15th inst. It will be an amateur performance, with perhaps a professional or two on the bills. James Gallagher, who was present, told the ladies that he had a friend in the Frohman company whom he would endeavor to have assist in the entertainment.

Messrs. Glass, Albin and Gallagher of the Hundred Thousand Club appeared before the meeting to tender the services of that organization to the ladies. They stated that they were very much interested in the work of the Red Cross and were willing to assist in any way that they could. The club can't make handy-bags or fever belts, but the ladies will doubtless find something for the Hundred Thousanders to do.

It was suggested to invite the Presidents of the different clubs in the city to meet with the Red Cross Society next Tuesday in order that the various organizations may be in touch with the work and be in a better position to assist. The suggestion was considered a good one, and was put as a motion and carried.

The sum of $40.41 was received from the school children and $9.05 from the Episcopal church. It was announced that a number of other churches would take up collections during the month for the benefit of the society. The Madison Literary League has made a couple dozen fever belts for the boys.

The gratifying report was made that Company C is now well supplied with everything needed, with the exception of a few articles which will be sent down this week.

The G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps will be asked to work with the Red Cross Society in fitting out Company F and also in assisting families which will need aid on account of their support being called to arms.

Miss Annie Clifton signed the roll last night, and those who wear the red cross now number thirty-eight.

Omaha Exposition Ready.

OMAHA, May 31.—The exposition management has issued instructions that all work on the grounds cease tonight. No exhibits or decorations will be arranged tomorrow. It is the desire of the management that all the energies of the employes be directed toward the success of the opening. Some details of minor importance remain incomplete as far as the grounds are concerned, but this feature is not of sufficient magnitude to interfere in any way with the dedicatory ceremonies. For several nights 500 men have been constantly employed on the ground preparing for the opening.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the Superior Court yesterday:

JUDGE RISLEY, DEPT. NO. 1.

G. H. Walter vs Cutting Fruit Packing Company; order set for trial June 15th, 9 a. m.; jury demanded.

W. A. Nevills vs. M. H. Azhderian, demurrer of defendant to complaint submitted; no action taken.

David Ash vs. Adelia Ash; settlement of bill of executions continued one week.

M. M. Jack vs. S. F. Earl et al.; motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction herein granted.

A. B. Butler vs. David Hewes; demurrer to complaint submitted and overruled.

JUDGE WEBB, DEPT. NO. 2.

Louis Einstein vs. Alexander Lond et al.; default of defendants entered; note and mortgage filed; judgment for plaintiff for $215.53 and $25 attorney's fee. W. T. Porter appointed commissioner to sell the property.

Fresno Loan and Savings Bank vs. Louis Hessler et al.; dismissal as to fictitious names; default of defendant entered; note and mortgage filed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff for $523.47.

A. Albrecht, a well-known business man, announces in this issue of the Republican his candidacy for Justice of the Peace of the Third Judicial Township, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital $100,000
Surplus and undivided profits 155,000

O. J. WOODWARD .... President
A. KENNEDY .... Vice-President
T. C. WHITE .... Assistant Manager
E. A. WALROND .... Cashier
W. H. PRICE .... Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, A. Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dickey, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital $200,000
Surplus 25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
ALEX GOLDSTEIN, Vice President and Manager.
WALTER SHOEMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.
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ANOTHER GERMAN COMPLAINT

The German producers and manufacturers have no end of grievances against the Americans. They have always had it in for our pork, have never had too high an opinion of American beef, said our dried apples were poisonous and declared our green fruit to be vermin-infested. Now it is the American bicycle that is agitating the minds of some of the good people of the Fatherland—a case of wheels, so to speak. German wheelmen appear to prefer American bicycles, whereat the German manufacturer has waxed wroth and demanded that the duty on the imported article be increased. According to Consul-General Mason, of Frankfort, the government will accede to the demand, and it is the purpose to increase the tax from $1 to $4.76 on each wheel, the new duty to go into effect next January.

In a recent report of Consul-General Mason is described the following incident, which shows how keenly the German manufacturers resent American competition in this line. A dealer at Winsen, in Hanover, who is a member of the Association of German Bicycle Dealers, had purchased a number of American bicycles, which he advertised for sale at 150 marks ($35.70) each. Thereupon the association called the dealer to account in the following manner:

We must absolutely protest against your offering American machines at 115 and 150 marks ($27.37 and $35.70), the trade in German bicycles being severely damaged by this action. You do not dare to say that an American wheel sold at such prices can be compared with a reliable German make. Therefore, if you do not cease advertising in this way, we shall proceed against you in a proper manner; first through the trade papers. We leave it to you to consider whether a first-class American wheel can be sold for 150 marks, and whether this is not sufficient ground for bringing you before the courts for violation of the unfair competition law.

To this threat Mr. Weese, the dealer at Winsen referred to, answered that nearly all the bicycle dealers whom the association represented had American wheels besides the German makes, and asked how they could, in view of that, abuse the American machines. He named dealers who handled American makes and asserted that the latter surpassed the German-made wheel in every respect. He concluded, as follows:

However, in case you are representing the interests of the German factories—which I must suppose—I beg to inform you that no German factory is up to the mark, and that next year the Cleveland firm will probably establish a factory in Germany, with a yearly output that will knock down, if they wish, the trade price to 100 marks ($23.80) and the selling price to 130 marks ($30.94).

This correspondence was published in an organ of the German bicycle trade, says Mr. Mason, and has caused consternation in the ranks of the manufacturers, who now see that their demand for a prohibitory duty on American wheels, if granted, will only have the effect of transferring to German territory branch factories of the great American manufacturers, who, by importing from the United States their parts and materials and putting them together with the cheap labor of German workmen, under superintendence of American expert foremen, will render the competition more fatally aggressive than ever before. Of course the German wheelmen are not losing any sleep over the troubles of their manufacturers. On the contrary, Mr. Mason says they are on the side of the American makers, whose products have not only cheapened, but greatly improved, the standard of excellence in bicycle construction.

The situation is unpleasant for the German manufacturers of this and other articles, for where they are not hurt by American competition, they are injured by the American tariff. However, it can be ameliorated by the government entering into a reciprocity agreement with the United States, as France has just done.

The raisin growers are swinging into line in such numbers and with such united purpose that there can no longer be a reasonable doubt that a successful combination will be affected. One very hopeful indication is the fact that the larger growers are this year equally anxious as the small growers to get in upon a common basis and unite all the producing interests in the cause of maintaining living prices. There has been no such unity of purpose at any former time in the history of the raisin industry.

It is not necessary to tell the Republicans of Fresno county what kind of ticket they should nominate. The intelligent and honest membership of the party is capable of judging and acting for itself, and it is a reason for congratulation that so many capable and reputable citizens are coming forward and submitting their claims to the party as candidates for the various local offices. There will be no lack of good material from which to select and no lack of wisdom and honesty of purpose in making the selections.

The Democracy of Fresno county may need instruction as to what kind of ticket it shall nominate, but we misjudge the spirit of that party if it submits to the dictation of disreputable bulldozers and adventurers who arrogate to themselves the right to issue instructions to the rank and file.

The tune that Commodore Schley is whistling off Santiago is destined to become very popular. It is entitled: "I have got them and they will never get home."

The little evening paper ought to reduce its price to five cents a week.

UNITED WE STAND.

The spirit of Memorial Day was a commingling of tributes to the brave soldiers who have gone to their eternal rest and of demonstrations of love for our common country by the people of all sections. The men of the North and the South mingled their tears over the graves of fallen comrades and together renewed their pledges of faith in the perpetuity of the republic. In this connection the remarks of General Wade Hampton, the old Confederate with a brilliant fighting record, is calculated to warm the hearts of the Sons of the North to their brothers of the South. At a meeting of the Confederate veterans a few days ago the grizzled old warrior talked in this way:

"My old comrades, we all know what war is. I do not hesitate to say that I regret the one upon which we are now entering. But you are South Carolinians; you are sons of the men who have shed immortal glory on the Palmetto flag in the past, and I would rather die than think that South Carolina would not respond to the call made upon her for volunteers until the quota is full. And old as I am, I can still ride on horseback and wield a sword, and if that quota isn't filled, if there is one name lacking to make it full, I will volunteer.

I want to see the Palmetto state represented there near the flashing of the guns. I am sorry to see our young men go. Personally I wouldn't give one good Carolinian for the island of Cuba. But the flag of Stars and Stripes is our flag now. The tri-colored flag of the Southern Confederacy that waved over so many bloody and victorious fields is furled forever. We have no other flag and no other country now. This is our country and it is our duty to make it the champion of freedom for all time to come."

Here's to Wade Hampton, the loyal old "rebel." May he live to see the flag of his country wave over every Spanish possession in the western hemisphere.

"The stupid, blundering public pay allegiance to the man with blisters on his character, while it sneers at the man with blisters on his hands."—Mary Elizabeth Lease.

This demagogic utterance is a libel upon the American people, whose leading public men have risen from the ranks by hard toil and not infrequent privation. The demagogue and the crafty fraud with blisters on his character may achieve temporary success, but the time inevitably comes when he is measured at his actual worth and has the brand of public condemnation placed upon him. The public is neither such knave nor such fool as Mrs. Lease professes to believe. It makes mistakes but it corrects them.

The Tulare Register in the following, points out another instance in which American foresight has been found entirely lacking.

What a mistake this country made that it did not follow General Grant's advice of thirty years ago and annex Santo Domingo when, as Hawaii is now, it was asking to be taken into the Union? Had we now a naval station and base of supplies on that fertile island resistance on the part of Spain would be so altogether hopeless that no navy would be sent against us, but because of the narrowness and timidity of a conservative and altogether insular national policy we let the prize slip from our grasp and war vessels now have to sail a thousand miles to Key West in order to receive supplies and take on coal. And here we are maundering over the annexation of Hawaii in the same imbecile way.

It seems quite evident that we made a mistake in not accepting Santo Domingo, but it was only a slight one compared to the folly of our failure to build the Nicaragua canal within a short period after the conclusion of the Civil war. That canal should have been completed and opened to commerce at least ten years ago.

The report of a week ago that ten Spanish warships had been sunk in a naval battle was received up at Jamestown, Tuolumne county, as gospel truth, and a great and patriotic demonstration was held in the mountain town in honor of the magnificent triumph. The difference in the morning, when a flat contradiction was received, may either be left to imagination or judged by the remarks of the weekly Mother Lode, which came forth with a wet towel around its head and gave voice to the opinion that a yellow newspaper correspondent who will thus play upon the sacred emotions of good citizens is worse than the blackest Spaniard ever spawned in hell. The language is strong, but when the Jimtown feeling is taken into consideration it is not surprising. The Mother Lode, by the way, is a more than ordinarily able local paper under the direction of Editor Foote.

The Republican is agreeably surprised. Its esteemed Populist contemporary the Merced Sun has printed an editorial which does not attribute the failure of Sampson and Schley to run down the Spanish fleet within a few days to the stupidity of the Republican administration, but explains that the fleet was not overtaken and destroyed in short order because it is composed of swifter cruisers and battleships than those comprising the American fleets. The Sun states the facts clearly and further illumines the situation by expressing the opinion that congress has made a mistake in hurriedly ordering more battleships of the present type instead of increasing the number of swift and heavily armored cruisers at the earliest date possible. We think the Sun is right and, in the parlance of the street, that congress was rattled by the outbreak of hostilities and acted hastily in overlooking the necessity for building faster war vessels as well as more of them.

Farmers in the irrigated districts are not finding the present season as bad as they expected. The frost did not kill as much of the fruit as was generally believed to be the case, and the higher prices ruling for many kinds of products help to even up the difference in the amount produced. There will be no such prosperity as would have been realized had the drought and frost not come to blight the glowing prospects, but on the other hand the times will not be as hard as the pessimistic have predicted. Fresno county, with her great irrigation systems, will come out the present year in pretty good shape.

The Expositor refuses to tell how much it made from its latest "graft."

Admiral Cervera should see to it that his men have their cup of coffee and clear the very early every morning.

It is surprising that Mary Elizabeth Lease has not asked the President for a commission in the volunteer army. If she were given a command she would certainly keep the Spaniards guessing where she was at.

The Evening Legpuller thinks it is doing the Democrats a service by maligning Republican candidates for office, but it is not likely that the Democrats share this delusion. They remember too well how that plan worked during the last municipal campaign.

It will strike many people that the Examiner is a little previous in writing Sam Rainey's epitaph. It is not so easy a matter to kill off a Democratic boss, and after the November election it may have to erase Sam's name and substitute those of the alleged purifiers.

Jerry Simpson has imbibed of the spirit of war and notifies the government that he will fight either on land or on water, if he is given a commission. Why not put him in command of one of those military balloons. Jerry would supply his own gas and thus save the government considerable expense.

The Bakersfield Californian need not be surprised at the lying done about that town by the Evening Legpuller of this place. An alleged newspaper that will heap the most vile and disgusting slander upon its own community for coin will very naturally be found libelling its neighbors whenever occasion offers the opportunity.

Electric power is being extensively applied in Kern county to pump water for irrigation. With cheap power and abundance of water not too far below the surface, pumping for irrigation is an unqualified success. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich soil in California that will be made certainly and profitably productive by this method of irrigation.

The Tulare county Democracy has the questionable distinction of being the first in the state to indorse the candidacy of James G. Maguire for Governor. This is the gentleman who has not the courage to face the people on an issue with which his name has for many years been associated, and who denounced the seizure of Spanish merchantmen by American warships as no better than piracy.

This morning's dispatches make it pretty clear that it is going to cost a lot of money to invade Cuba and establish a military government there, temporary though it may be. It also makes apparent the necessity of taking and holding Porto Rico as well as the Philippines, as a means of securing the largest possible indemnity for the cost of the war. Spain must pay for her infamies by the loss of her possessions, and such of them as this government does not desire to retain can be disposed of to the colonizing powers.

We are glad to learn from the dispatches that the opening day of the exposition at Omaha was a great success, and we hope that the attendance will be good throughout. It must make the people of Europe marvel to see a nation that is conducting a costly war expend money on such a big show as the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and the spectacle will no doubt increase their respect for the immense resources that enable us to spend millions for such a purpose under such circumstances. We live in a great country, indeed.

General Merritt says that each soldier to be sent to the Philippines will require three fever belts. This will treble the work of the Red Cross Society of this state, which has been going on the supposition that one for each soldier was enough. Another expedition will start for the islands at the beginning of next week and 10,000 fever belts will be needed for the soldiers that are to compose it. To make this number by that time will require some quick work and every branch of the society in California should industriously ply the needle.

It is stated that the intimation of Senator Lodge, that the President might have to annex Hawaii as a war measure in case congress refused to pass the necessary legislation, fell unpleasantly on the ears of the opposition. It suits the ears of the American people, however. If the opposition attempts to tie the administration's hands at this juncture, they will not complain if the President shakes it off with small ceremony. Of course there is no danger of his going beyond the constitution in this matter. Whatever course the administration may take will be the result of careful deliberation and the rights of no one will suffer.

In a paper read before the State Fruit Growers convention in April Alfred P. Griffith took strong ground against the common practice of sulphuring fruit in order to give it an attractive color when dried. Mr. Griffith is eminently correct. It is an evident mistake to sacrifice the quality and flavor of any food product for the purpose of making it attractive to the eye, and that is exactly what is done as a general rule in sulphuring fruit. The writer has seen as fine fruit as ever grew out of doors absolutely ruined so far as flavor is concerned by the process of sulphur bleaching. In appearance it was pretty as a high class chromo, but it was not good to eat. Whether it is rendered unhealthy by the process we do not know, but it lost the characteristic flavor of the fruit and was rendered insipid. We believe the consumption of dried fruits can be increased by a discontinuance of sulphuring.

"Let's have a new deal," says the Expositor. It doesn't like the cold deal that it has been getting ever since it held up that people's enterprise—the Valley road.

It is pretty certain that the Yankee guns have been doing business in the vicinity of Cervera's fleet, but with what result it will take a little more time to tell.

The Dons may be expected to arrive at the conclusion that the Yankee down at Santiago is devilish Schley.

Cold feet in Fresno this time of year are a confounded anachronism.

The Evening Legpuller's latest preference appears to be for the limbs of gentlemen with military titles.

Half of Spain is said to be eager for peace. And the other half, we presume, is eager for something to eat.

With all the hosts of war marshalling from Maine to California and from the great lakes to the gulf, it is gratifying to know that General Prosperity is still in the saddle.

The Austrian government has also taken a whack at American fresh fruit, trees and plants in the way of a prohibitory decree. Well, we know its "all on account of Christina."

The Evening Legpuller might very appropriately hoist the black flag in place of the name of the former editor of the blackmailing San Francisco Illustrated World, which it has hauled down.

The supreme court has fined the defendants in a certain case $50 for prosecuting a frivolous appeal. If it did that oftener and harder there would be something of a decrease in useless litigation.

The San Francisco Post is of the opinion that one of the five new battleships ordered by the government should be named the "California." The Republican concurs. Let the movement begin to move.

This beautiful weather is just the thing for poets and doctors, but the old-time Fresnan who is nursing a case of influenza is wishing for those jacket warmers that he has a right to expect from June.

A dispatch says that Spain is fast drifting to a forced paper currency. Where will the government get the paper? We thought its officials had about exhausted all there was in the country issuing proclamations.

THE HEADLINE MALADY.

It is fortunate that there is a limit to the size of newspaper headlines beyond which it is physically impossible to go, otherwise we should soon be obliged to enlarge our billboards and lay in a supply of concave glasses in order to be able to read the metropolitan papers at all. It is already easier to read some of them across the street than in the hands. The limit will probably not be reached until some lurid journal fills half of its first page with the seven letters of the word "victory," printed in the seven colors of the rainbow. It is to be hoped that this limit will soon be reached, and that the reaction will be prompt and radical, or our newspapers will soon become the laughing stock of the world, for no more serious fault than lack of dignity and sense of proportion.

Outside of the extreme yellow journals, the news columns of our papers are not unduly sensational, but the circus bill headlines now in vogue are an extreme example of what a recent writer has called "the fortissimo of American life." A recent number of the Cincinnati Enquirer contained a dispatch of sixty words, topped by a "head" of seventy-five words, the first three letters of which filled more space than the entire dispatch would have taken in the ordinary type. A recent 11 o'clock extra of the New York Journal differed from the 10 o'clock extra of the same day only in having the word "war" printed in blood-red letters across the first page, and other examples equally extreme could be cited.

If a leading business house should start the plan of attracting customers by hourly steam calliope and fog-horn concerts, others might feel compelled to follow suit, but the din would soon become so intolerable that it would defeat its own end and so work its own abatement. It is to be hoped that the same result will soon follow in the case of newspaper screamers.

There is plenty of work to do preparing for the Fourth of July celebration, and a month is not too much time in which to do it. It is to be hoped that the members of the soliciting committee will meet with a liberal response on their rounds among the citizens, and that they will not be put off with the request to "call again." The committee on arrangements must know what money it can count on before it can decide on the character of the celebration and it can do this better with the money in hand. There is no doubt that every one will contribute as liberally as his circumstances warrant, for the hearts of the people are pulsating with patriotism and they are all anxious to make this year's celebration a memorable one.

The decision to invade Cuba at once is doubtless the only admissible one, both from a humanitarian and a military standpoint, even in the face of the difficulties of the rainy season. The Spanish army has never been able to operate in Cuba during the rainy season, and its ranks have been decimated by the diseases of the tropics, but Spanish and American engineers are made of different stuff, and what was impossible to the one will be only difficult to the other. As to the probable health of the troops sent both to Cuba and to the Philippines, it should be remembered that the diseases incident to tropical climates are generally produced not by the heat, but by filth, improper food and drink, and the lack of sanitary precautions. There has been as much progress in recent years in the sanitary as in the military side of army organization, and our surgeons are likely to show themselves as superior in the combat with microbes as our gunners have in the handling of cannon.

The San Francisco Town Talk tells of a generous deed on the part of John D. Spreckels that stands in striking contrast with the conduct of some rich men who are taking advantage of the government's necessities to feather their downy nests. The San Francisco paper says: "John D. Spreckels spent a large portion of his charter money received from the government for one of his steamships in fitting it up properly for the accommodation of the boys. His generosity in that respect was in strong contrast to that of the proprietors of another vessel, who, if they had not been interfered with by a sanitary board, would have sent the soldiers off in such a condition as would likely have started a pestilence. Mr. Spreckels stopped the work on the steamship a few days after it had been started, saying that it looked as if it were being fitted up for the accommodation of hogs. He caused all the bunks to be torn out, and the state rooms were then fitted up with due regard to sanitary regulations."

REMEMBER THE VIRGINIUS

Our bluejackets at Santiago de Cuba will no doubt remember the Virginius as well as the Maine when the time comes to strike the final blow down there. It was at Santiago where the Spaniards, in 1873, shot 22 passengers and the captain and 35 members of the crew of that ill-fated vessel. Most of the unfortunates were Americans. The Virginius was supposed to be a filibusterer, but she flew the American flag, and when she was seized on the 31st of October, 1873, by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, she was on the high seas. There was no war in progress at the time, and the seizure of the Virginius on the high seas was therefore a gross violation of the law. The captured ship was taken to Santiago, where four of the passengers, prominent Cubans, were shot. The news of this reached Washington, a protest was immediately entered at Madrid, and the Spanish government promised to spare the other passengers and sailors until an investigation had been made. With characteristic treachery it failed to do this, and four days after the Cubans before mentioned were shot the Spaniards at Santiago took out Captain Fry, the commander of the Virginius, 35 members of his crew and 18 passengers and dispatched them also. Their bodies were left to lie in the ditch, and it is said that the enraged populace cut off the heads and carried them through the streets on pikes.

This bloody crime aroused the people of the United States to the fighting pitch, but the government permitted itself to be put off with promises of reparation, of which the only ones fulfilled were the return of the Virginius to her owners and the release of the remainder of the prisoners. It was probably on account of the United States' forgiving attitude in this affair that caused the Spaniards to come to the conclusion that Americans would not fight under any provocation. They know better now, and they are probably also aware that we are settling old scores with more recent ones. By all means let the lads at Santiago put in a lick or two for the murdered crew and passengers of the Virginius.

If we were very pleasurably surprised at the tone of an editorial in the Merced Sun giving the superior swiftness of the Spanish fleet as the real reason why it was not immediately captured upon its arrival in western waters, we are fairly overcome with joyful emotion when we read the following in a Stockton Mail editorial:

The point Mr. Norman seems desirous to make is that Mr. McKinley was wise in insisting that the provisional government of Cuba be not recognized as the de facto and de jure government of the independent Cuban republic. The President did do this. We thought then this part of his policy was wrong. We are frank to say that we were wrong in so thinking. The non-recognition of the Cuban Republican government has left us free to act when the time comes to settle the status of the island.

It is probably not wise to cherish the belief that the millennium is at hand, but if we were not upon the yawning verge of a political campaign, when all signs of peace fail and the fairest hopes are ruthlessly shattered, we would be very much inclined to indulge in that iridescent dream for one day at least.

Men whose services are needed for the support of a family are under no obligation to go to war at this time, for the sufficient reason that there are thousands of young men in all sections of the country ready and anxious to enlist and who have no such obligation resting upon them. These are entitled to the first chance to serve their country. Under the circumstances, the man who goes to the front and leaves a family unprovided for is not the best kind of patriot.

It is reported that the land batteries and the rifles of the Spanish squadron at Santiago are manned by expert French and German gunners. After the exhibition they gave of their expertness during that little brush the other day with Schley's squadron it need not concern us even if every Spanish rifle afloat and ashore is manned with French and German gunners. They seem to be more cross-eyed than the Spaniards themselves.

It seems likely that the commissary department will adopt the raisin as a ration for troops, and the Republican assures the department that it cannot do a wiser thing. The raisin is not only a nourishing and healthful article of food, but will be a most profitable addition to the rather meager bill of fare of the soldier. Raisins are superior to most dried fruits in that they can be eaten either cooked or raw with equally good effect, and there is little or no waste, which is not the case with fruits dried on the pits. Raisins have the further advantage of being abundant and cheap. The San Joaquin valley can supply the army and still have some left to meet the requirements of non-combatants.

A lecturer proposed to establish in a series of addresses to the people of Oakland that the Anglo-Saxon race is the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. Perhaps the lecturer is right, but what will it advantage us to find out that we have been lost all these years?

The Tulare Democracy has not gone Populist this time. It stands on the Chicago platform. Right or wrong, that is a good deal more manly and honest than adopting the platform of some other party with a view to catching votes.

In the death of Thomas Keene a dramatic star of the first magnitude has not passed beneath the horizon, but there is lost to the people a versatile and conscientious player who had won the esteem of thousands both in melodrama and the legitimate. Keene was always a favorite in California, and news of his death will come like a personal loss to many of the old timers who knew and admired him in the palmy days of his early successes in San Francisco.

The Examiner refers to the "mud campaign" that is being waged against Candidate Maguire. We have seen no evidence of such a thing and see no necessity for flinging mud at him. The truth is sufficient to defeat Mr. Maguire should the Democrats have the boldness to nominate him.

The war department has made an exception to the rule and ordered the Nebraska regiment mustered in that is under the command of W. J. Bryan. This is a graceful concession to the Nebraska orator that should promote the harmony of parties if not of nations.

RANDOM REMARKS.

While Spain's tamal crop may be a failure, her crop of ministerial crises is larger than usual.

The dose of "pig" iron that Dewey gave the Dons will make them hate the "pigs" more than ever.

Wonder how many Spanish mules (or asses) were killed at the bombardment of Santiago last Monday?

Not a fusionist was heard to whisper last Friday evening, "Mrs. Lease has come."

If the boys of Company C are ordered to Manila it will be well for them to bear in mind that champagne is good for sea-sickness.

A Washington dispatch states that our army of 100,000 is now ready to move. Well, some 70,000,000 persons are ready to see it move.

The adoption of the name "Red Cross" by a brass band of this city is a comforting assurance that their blows will be tempered with mercy.

The true hero nowadays is the editor who refrains from converting himself into a board of strategy and telling the administration how to conduct the war.

Inventor Edison says there are explosives that can be set off by merely yelling at them. Many a fool man who yelled at his wife will agree with the inventor.

Cervera's ships are not the only things that are bottled up. The same fate must have overtaken the newspaper fleet and its crew of yellow special commissioners.

The latest form of slot machines furnishes wind for bicycle tires. Some of those Spanish statesmen could make a good thing by hiring themselves out to bicycle factories.

It is reported that Admiral Camara has sailed from Cadiz. The Admiral will please take himself and his fleet back to Cadiz. Cervera is keeping us busy enough guessing.

Louisiana's new constitution contains 45,000 words, it is said. It will seem to many people that the disfranchisement of the Louisiana negro could have been accomplished in fewer words.

The exchange of correspondents Jones and Thrall for four Spanish prisoners is a terrible blow to the beautiful theory held by the Madrid press that one Spaniard is equal to three Americans.

It is reported that forty Krupp guns have been shipped from Germany to Spain labeled as "kitchen furniture." Well, they would do Spain about as much good if they were used as such.

The latest report from the Far East is that Dewey will seize the Carolinas. With the charming Philippines on one arm and the fascinating Carolinas on the other, Uncle Sam will be a regular territorial bigamist.

The ordeal Admiral Dewey went through under the batteries at Cavite is nothing compared to that he will have to endure when he comes under the batteries of bright eyes in Washington drawing rooms. He will be a lucky dog if he escapes being made a captive.

The Sioux Indians want to fight the Spaniards because of the cruelties inflicted on their forefathers by the expeditions of Columbus and other adventurers. If all peoples caried their racial grudges as far back as that what a torrid time there would be on this old earth.

No one can say that our great and good friend Uncle Collis has not made war contributions. He has loaned three or four of his steamships to the government for a thousand or two thousand dollars a day each. The liberality of our revered Uncle is limited only by the number of his ships.

One of the tents of the Pennsylvania regiment at the Presidio was destroyed by fire the other night owing to the carelessness of one of the volunteers who went to sleep while reading the Bible and overturned the light. A man who goes to sleep over the Bible should be—but maybe the poor devil is from Philadelphia.

A Salvation lassie at Omaha climbed to the top of the fine arts building at the exposition grounds the other day and smashed a group of Cupids to pieces with a little hatchet. When it is stated that the indecent group was about fifty feet above the street level it can be imagined how the poor girl had to crane her neck to look at it.

A Sunday school superintendent in San Francisco has been suspended for six months by his church for asking a widow, a member of the same church, to go with him on a moonlight trip to the Cliff house. The superintendent may not think so, but he is getting off light and should thank his stars that his invitation was not accepted. A moonlight trip with a widow is a regular Pandora's box of troubles.

The Bee says the Sacramentans must boil city water. Yes, and that isn't all that has to be done to the thing that masquerades under the formula of H_2O in the capital city to make it palatable. After it's boiled it has to be run through a wringer and then hung out on the clothes line. Next it is subjected to a chloride of lime treatment, after which it is boiled and clothes lined some more. Then it is steeped in oxymel, macerated and served with a garnish of parsley. Eat with a fish knife.

There is a wise Justice of the Peace in Visalia. A Mrs. Upton had her husband arrested some time ago on a charge of battery. His trial came up the other day, but Mrs. Upton refused to testify. The Justice fined her $30 for contempt of court, with the alternative of spending 15 days in jail. Now if she takes the alternative both she and her husband will be punished, for the latter will be under the painful necessity of hustling for himself while she is "languishing" in prison.

There are signs that our government is going to have a lot of trouble on its hands. Some of the volunteer officers have forbidden the men under their command to eat pie, giving the miserable excuse that the soldiers must be kept in the best of health. Now, who ever heard of an American stomach being injured by pie? It is merely an excuse for these tyrannical popinjays to display their authority. Of course the men are muttering and there are signs that if the obnoxious order is not speedily rescinded there will be an outbreak that will result in the looting of every pie-shop in the neighborhood of the camps. Yet, on reflection, perhaps it would be better if the pies that are being sent to the soldiers by loving wives, sweethearts and mothers were fed to our Spanish prisoners.

It looks as though the boycotting of French goods would not be so easily accomplished after all. There is already a difference of opinion in the ranks of the Grand Galaxy of American Society Women. Mrs. John Winton Dahlgren, Mrs. Theodore Sutro and others take an "enthusiastically patriotic stand" on the boycott question and declare they will buy no French goods as long as France maintains its attitude of sympathy with Spain; while Mrs. George Shrady, Mrs. Edwin Gould, et al find it hard to believe that France, racial sympathy notwithstanding, "could be so foolish as to seriously antagonize the United States." And there are many others, who, when their eyes fall upon a beautiful Parisian "confection," will wonder whether France is really so inimical to us as to make it unpatriotic for them to buy such "lovely creations." O, weiberherzen!

"An Enthusiast" informs the Republican that its musical critic made a mistake in saying that Lachaume, the pianist of Ysaye's company, played Beethoven's Moonlight sonata at the concert given here Monday evening. Though assigned to him on the program, Lachaume substituted for it Shopang's (sometimes written Chopin) scherzo in B minor, op. 31; rendering for an encore a mazurka by Godard. Now, that's what I call a mean trick. No artist is so great as to warrant his deviating from the program without notifying his audience in advance. If I see in the program that Ysaye is to play Zigeunerbier by Schwalbenschlummer, I don't want him to sneak in an arpeggio by Katzenschlinger or a con brio or colorado maduro by Slamsvatsky. It's taking a low advantage of a fellow: that's what it is. Those sonatas, arpeggios, adagios, allegros and other "os" are so much alike that even Polyhymnia must get mixed up sometimes. That concert was a dead failure, anyhow. Not one of the trio played the "Star Spangled Banner," "A Hot Time," etc., or "Have You Seen Cervera?" as an encore, but the affair was a dreary succession of cadenzas, finales, appassionatos and other outlandish things. Then the idea of trying to make us believe that Popper composed that tarantella that Gerardy played! All that Max knows about tarantulas is the juice of that name. But of this enough; I haven't much of a reputation as a musical authority in this town anyhow. Let the Republican critic defend himself.

R.M.M.

THE LEG-PULLING SHEET.

Repudiated by the Public it Cuts a Sorry Figure.

[From the Tulare Register.]

While the Fresno Expositor is ensmalling and cutting down its rates in a heroic struggle to keep alive, the Republican is putting in two new linotypes, increasing its news service, reaching out into new fields and making money. The difference is eloquent of what sort of people read papers and appreciate them. The Fresno Republican is far and away the best paper in the San Joaquin valley and the pride of it.

NATIONAL GUARD

Militia Companies Will be Re-organized.

Judge Advocate Dwyer's Decision—A Place for Company F in the Second Regiment.

The several companies of the California National Guard organizations whose members entered the volunteer service of the United States will be recruited to their full quota of men in a few days. General M. W. Muller, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that Lieut.-Col. J. J. Dwyer, acting judge advocate, had made a decision settling the question as to whether the volunteer companies were still part of the national guard. The matter was referred to him several days ago and he decided that the companies which volunteered were no longer a part of the California militia as soon as they passed from the state to the government service.

This question has puzzled the militiamen for some time, as it would be a difficult matter to reorganize the state forces if the volunteers were still considered a part of the national guard. General Muller says that the decision leaves the way clear for immediately filling up the ranks of the militia organizations and he expects orders in a few days to appoint recruiting officers to swear in recruits for the several companies of the Sixth regiment.

The guardsmen who volunteered will be compelled to re-enlist in the national guard if they desire to be militiamen after the war is over unless a law is passed enabling them to avoid this formality.

Captain Jones of Company F yesterday received a letter from Colonel Guthrie of Sacramento asking him whether he would accept a place with his company in the Second Regiment. Since Governor Budd called out one of the Sacramento companies for political reasons, slighting Company F, the regiment has been one company short, and Colonel Guthrie now purposes to complete the regiment with Company F.

Captain Jones answered that he would accept the position and he immediately forwarded his muster roll to the Sacramento colonel. Colonel Guthrie was ordered a few days ago by Adjutant-General Barrett to hold his regiment in readiness to answer a call, but he has heard nothing more definite. It is believed, however, that the Second will be ordered out, in which case Company F will be included in it.

The Second Regiment is one of the best in the state, and Colonel Guthrie is an old and able officer. The boys of Company F, while they would doubtless prefer to have gone with the Sixth, will be glad to go under the command of Colonel Guthrie.

Swollen Neck

Also Had Great Difficulty With Her Heart – How Cured.

"My daughter had a swollen neck and also heart trouble. After the least exertion she would breathe so hard she could be heard all over the room. She could not sweep the floor or even move her arms without affecting her heart. Her limbs were badly bloated. Her father insisted that she must take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we gave her about six bottles, when she was cured, and there has been no return of her ailments." MRS. EMMA THOMAS, North Solon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Fresnos Play San Joses Saturday—Batting and Fielding Rank.

Henry Mangerina's sister died in Los Angeles yesterday, and he will not therefore play in Sunday's game. In his stead Captain Brittan has been given authority to select some one in San Francisco. If Joe McCarthy can secure his release from San Jose he will occupy center field, probably Phil Knell will act if McCarthy cannot play.

The Fresnos play San Jose Saturday with the following line up at Recreation Park.

Fresno.		San Jose.
Earley	2d base	Greedinger
Held	1st base	Hanlon
Courtney	short stop	Brockhoff
Moore	3d base	Weed
McCue	catcher	Kent
Ferguson	left field	Hanley
Brittan	right field	Foley
McCarthy or Knell	c field	McGucken
Thomas or Tawney	pitcher	Iberg

Joe Corbett of the Call says that Thomas, Harvey Balsz, Doyle and Tawney, are the best pitchers on the coast, while Fresno's backstops, Mangerina and McCue, are the best catchers.

Fresno team stands as follows in batting and fielding: Batting—Held, Courtney, McCue, Tawney, Ferguson, Monroe, Brittan Mangerina, Earley, Thomas. Fielding—McCue, Earley, Monroe, Britton, Mangerina, Tawney, Moore, Courtney, Held, Thomas.

PERSONAL.

Rev. O. S. Frambes of Reedley was a visitor in the city yesterday.

C. A. Shattuck and wife have returned from a visit to San Francisco.

J. J. Miley of Miley postoffice was in town yesterday on a business trip.

S. Richmond, a well-known Hanford vineyardist, is in Fresno receiving treatment for rheumatism.

J. B. Johnson, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, is in San Francisco undergoing an operation for an ear trouble.

Lewis H. Smith, City Attorney, returned yesterday morning from San Francisco, where he had been attending the convention of Republican League Clubs.

John Kurtz, a wealthy orchardist from the southern part of this county, was in Fresno yesterday. He reports a very light fruit crop in his vicinity, but says that the grape crop promises to be the largest within the past several years.

Jack Rhoads, a King's river fisherman, was in town yesterday. He says that catfish from King's river are not affected with worms as the water is cool. The fish in which worms were found recently, he says, were from shallow, stagnant water.

GOT HER NEST EGG.

Fifty-Eight Dollars Stolen From Mrs. McLaren's Room.

Mrs. Ida McLaren discovered last evening that her room in the Fiske block had been entered by a burglar who secured $58 that she had hidden in a bureau drawer. Two gold chains and several other trinkets were stolen. The burglar entered the room through a window opening on the hall.

Mrs. McLaren works at the Grand Central Laundry and her husband is employed at the Hughes. During the day the rooms were not visited by either the husband or his wife and it was about nine o'clock last evening when Mrs. McLaren entered the apartment. She noticed that some one had been in the room, as the bureau drawers were opened and their contents disarranged.

The woman had secretly saved up the $58 and even her husband did not know that she had the money. She immediately informed Policeman George in regard to the burglary, but no clue could be secured.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Assistance Desired Today in Making Fever Belts.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society desire to make up one hundred and fifty fever belts for the soldiers by Saturday noon. The cloth for the belts has been cut out already and the ladies of several different societies in the city who will assist in the work are requested to call at the Cowan House today and secure the cloth.

The society is getting up an entertainment to raise funds and it is expected that the affair will take place on June 13th. A fine literary and musical program is being arranged.

Lying About Its Neighbors.

[From the Bakersfield Californian.]

A special correspondent of the Fresno Expositor in writing an acount of the Valley road celebration says with reference to conditions in Bakersfield:

"The tenderloin district flaunted its shamelessness, and intoxication was general to a degree that no one can conceive who hails from as orderly and well conducted community as Fresno. But this is said to be characteristic of this burg."

There is a tenderloin district in Bakersfield, but it is not worse than that found "across the track" in Fresno and not different from like quarters in other California towns.

The rest of the statement in reference to drunkenness is a fabrication. There was no drunkenness in Bakersfield on celebration day and intoxication is not "general." Bakersfield has an ample supply of the best water in the state and it does not intoxicate.

Inspiring Information.

[From the Carson Appeal.]

Girls whose ideas of decorum may conflict with their patriotic inclinations will derive consolation, and possibly inspiration, from the following, written by Sam Davis in the Carson Appeal: "The question is being discussed whether or not it is proper for a young lady to kiss a soldier good-bye to whom she has never been introduced. It certainly is. The best military authorities on the subject all agree that when troops are about to take a last farewell it is the privilege of any patriotic woman to hop into the crowd and kiss any good-looking man who seems to be without friends or acquaintances to do the osculation act."

A Cruel Oversight.

[From the San Francisco Report.]

The Republican Clubs paraded through the streets of San Francisco—a fine lot of stalwart patriotic men, well dressed and handsome, albeit some were a little fat and others grown old. Still, we will back them for looks, attire and bearing against any of the regiments out at the camp. But not a pie, not a doughnut! Where were the ladies of the Red Cross? There was not a man in the whole column who was not willing to give his services to his beloved country, no matter how arduous the office or how high the salary. But not a pie, not a doughnut!

THE SHRIEVALTY

Democrats Fight For the Nomination.

Relative Strength of Ward and Collins.

W. L. Hedrick Making a Buckboard Canvass and May Prove a Dark Horse.

The race for the nomination of Sheriff in the Democratic party is about the only interesting feature in the local campaign just now. The politicians say it is between J. D. Collins of Dry Creek and J. A. Ward of this city. Last Wednesday Mr. Collins was in town looking after the precinct caucuses and his energetic lieutenants were also hard at work in Ward's territory, as the Supervisor has always "banked" on the city and has figured on obtaining only a scattering support from the country, which is conceded to Collins.

The only fight of any importance at the caucuses in the precincts was over the shrievalty. Each contending force had its slate, and the joke of the whole thing is that both slates were carried in parts. There was no limit to the nominations, and twice, three times, and, in places, four times the number of delegates to which a precinct is entitled, were nominated to be voted for at the primaries tomorrow. Precincts entitled to two delegates usually nominated five, while Roberts precinct, having six delegates, put up twenty-four men to choose from.

The Ward and Collins forces were as busy as bees yesterday interviewing the gentlemen nominated Wednesday night, and picking out whom they want and whom they don't. There were many conferences and much rustling.

There is also talk of independent tickets in several of the primaries, as Collins is said to have captured the "works," and the Wardites will make a desperate effort to outvote them at the primaries.

The politicians in the Democratic party are watching the fight with considerable interest and are engaged in figuring on the relative speed of both "scorchers" in the race.

Collins' friends and supporters declare that he has successfully invaded Ward's own ground and captured the city, and his nomination in the convention will be gained with hands down. They say he is confident that the country delegates will stand pat for him, and he is spending most of his energy—a good thing to spend in a hard year—in town. The claim is made that all the members of the county central committee are for Collins, with one lone exception, who is a Ward man.

Ward figures on 36 out of 40 of the city delegates, and also believes that those campaign cigars which he has taken with him on his trips to the outside precincts and those talks of his will surprise Collins when the vote is counted in the convention. Ward also figures on capturing the hospital precinct. The hospital contingent outvotes the rest of the Democrats in the precinct, and Ward, it is understood, relies on his supervisorial influence to carry the precinct.

The Collins faction declare that conceding, for the sake of the argument, thirty delegates in the city to Ward, which they do not concede as a matter of fact, even then Ward cannot win the nomination. The fight is warming up to a simmering point and will be boiling at the primaries.

Some of the sages assert that W. L. Hedrick will surprise both Ward and Collins. Mr. Hedrick is making a Jim Budd buckboard canvass through the country, and is said to be developing considerable strength. He will also control a large number of the city delegates, it is said.

AT THE PRESIDIO

Company C Boys Thank the Fresno People.

Likelihood That They May Have to Remain in San Francisco.

[From the Republican's Special Correspondent.]

The First Regiment of California of the United States army, and the regiment of Oregon volunteers, all of whom were encamped with the Sixth and Seventh regiments of California volunteers here at the Presidio, have gone to the Philippines. Their departure has cast a gloom over the boys who have to remain behind. Of course all cannot go with the first expedition, but every man wants to get to the front as soon as possible.

There are various rumors afloat here. Some are to the effect that the Sixth Regiment will be stationed permanently at the Presidio. Others that we will be moved over to the old Bay District track under the command of General Otis, where we will be "licked" into fighting trim.

One thing is certain, and that is we will obey orders no matter where we are sent. If we are stationed at the Presidio we will occupy the barracks, where we shall have much better accommodation in every respect than we now have.

There has been no end of "kicking" going on today, as Messrs. Kutner and Goldstein were as good as their word and a little better. Yesterday they furnished every man a new pair of "kicks," one suit of underclothes, a glaring-red bandana handkerchief and a large supply of plug tobacco. The members of Company C assembled and appointed a committee who drafted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, When we, the members of Company C of the First California United States Volunteers from Fresno, were sorely in need of shoes, underclothes and many other articles conducive to health and happiness, and above all things, something palatable to eat, the loyal people of our beloved Fresno home came generously to our rescue and supplied us with the very things our hearts desired and our stomachs craved, showing by their unparalleled generosity that they thoroughly appreciate the sacrifice we are making in leaving our pleasant homes to go forth and lay down our lives, if need be, for the cause of humanity and in defense of the flag which is so dear to the heart of every American citizen: therefore be it

"Resolved, That we heartily thank the people whose names are mentioned below, and all others whose names may inadvertently be omitted, who have contributed so liberally to our wants; and that we will endeavor to the best of our ability to return to them heroes of whom they may ever be proud.

"CAPT. GEORGE D. DUNCAN,
"FIRST LIEUT. J. D. JONES,
"SECOND LIEUT. ED. JONES,
"SERGEANT WILL S. SCOTT,
"Committee."

The names are: Kutner-Goldstein & Co., Tenney Packing Company, King's Daughters, John C. Nourse, Tommy Manning, Mrs. Baker, B. M. Hague, Mrs. M. W. Muller, Louis Einstein & Co., Red Cross Society, Seropian Bros., Morse Packing Company, Griffin & Skelly Co., Forsyth Seeded Raisin Company, J. H. Inderrieden & Co., Hobbs & Parsons, Nelson & Dowe, Mrs. Lucius Baker, Layton Meat Market, Fresno Republican, Fresno Expositor, Brigadier-General Muller and others.

Today's express brought a large consignment of good things, including four dozen yellow-legged chickens from the Fresno Republican, which we will have for dinner tomorrow.

Jake Bloomingdale visited us today. He has just returned from the Klondike. When coming out he met Col. S. S. Wright and party. He said the colonel showed the signs of a hard trip, but Lemon was as hurky as ever.

George L. Hoxie was here today and he presented a number of the boys with fine cigars.

Charlie Farley embarked with the Fourteenth Regiment of regulars this morning for Manila. As the men passed our camp many of the members of Company C rushed out and grasped Charlie's hand warmly, showing that he has redeemed himself in the eyes of the company. Pink Farley has joined troop I of the regular cavalry.

WILL S. SCOTT,
Sergeant First Battalion, California, U. S. V.
Presidio, May 24, 1898.

A NOTED WRITER

Helen H. Gardener on Fresno's Industries.

A Letter Received From Her by John Reichman—Praises "Imperial Fresno."

The following letter has been received by John Reichman, president of the Chamber of Commerce, from Helen H. Gardener, of New York, who requested a number of photographs for an illustrated article about the raisin industry, to appear in Harper's Weekly:

"Upon my return here from the City of Washington I find your most kind and welcome letter awaiting me, together with some fine photographs and the very handsomely gotten up book, 'Imperial Fresno.' I hasten to thank both you and Mr. Cooper, who suggested to you to send them to me. I was not so fortunate as to be able to visit Fresno while in your splendid state last year, but I heard much of it and shall hope to see it some other time.

"One of my close friends has a sister in Fresno—Mrs. J. J. Seymour—and I hear much of the place. He is an officer in the regular army—Captain Selden A. Day, a few days ago made major and sent from here to Galveston. He has urged me to go to Fresno, not only to see and write of it, but to make it my home at least a part of the time, since I have made up my mind that I want to own a little home in California, although most of my time must be spent here.

"It is very difficult to get articles about your great industries into the leading Eastern periodicals—they seem to think it is 'advertising' and continue to believe with all their souls that New England and New York are about all the is on this continent that is worth knowing about as matters of 'general intelligence.'

"Now, I do not intend to advertise California, but when I saw much in your state of which we ever here are profoundly ignorant and when I saw how extremely interesting it was to those whom I told personally, I made up my mind to write of some of them. I do not know how many more of the articles will be used in the near future, but one on the olive industry, with some lovely pictures sent me by Mr. Cooper, will appear in the Harper's Weekly, and one has already been in it—on the big dam in San Diego county. Another on your woodpeckers (whose habits are not the same as ours) was in the Illustrated American. I have now in course of preparation several articles and will from time to time place them where they will be read by a great many persons. I shall hope to use those pictures you sent, also. Your choice is a fine one, but there are two pictures in the book you sent me which I would like to have the photographs of if I can have them. One is on page 84, showing a crop of raisins in trays, and the other is on page 111, showing Thompson's seedless grapes, etc. I believe if I can have good and good-sized photos of those I can use them to advantage. I saw some things similar to those and can write of them as if they were these. My plan is to put facts in a form that will attract general attention without letting the reader know that I am really trying to instruct him. I will mail you a book of my own, which will show you this method where it is applied to the secret history of the late war. It is given in form of fiction, but it is real history (from the secret service) and has been most warmly received by all the old generals and army men. Many beautiful photos have been sent me (mainly from Southern California, where I was most handsomely entertained) and from San Francisco, whose able Mayor did all he could to have me see things that were worth seeing. Next time I come I shall surely see your beautiful valley and meantime allow me to thank you again for sending me these things which I shall try to use in ways that will please you. I am so pushed for time, will you kindly let Mr. Elwood Cooper read this letter that I may not fail to let him know that my thanks are due to him also. Very sincerely,

"HELEN H. GARDENER."

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

They Incorporate as a Religious Society.

Articles of incorporation of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of the city of Fresno, were filed yesterday. At a meeting recently held the following named were elected trustees: Mrs. Hattie Hayeroft and Robert Hayeroft, Malaga; and Mrs. Ella Donahoo, Albert P. Blackler and Edgar J. Harrah, Fresno.

The members are the following of Fresno: Mrs. Hattie Perry, Albert P. Blackler, Mrs. Ella Donahoo, Miss May Donahoo, Miss Pearl Donahoo, Edgar J. Harrah, Mrs. Sarah Harrah, Mrs. Adell J. Hodge, and Mrs. Hattie Hayeraft and Robert Hayeraft of Malaga.

HOTEL CHANGES.

E. S. Glass and Charles Haller Take Charge of the Depot Hotel.

E. S. Glass, who had been steward at the Hughes hotel for the last nine months, has resigned his position to take charge of the Depot hotel, together with Charles Haller, also an employe of the Hughes. D. Y. Stevens, who had the management of the Depot hotel, has gone to San Francisco and from there will go north. Messrs. Glass and Haller have purchased the equipment of the hotel and will conduct the business for themselves.

Mr. Glass has been succeeded as steward of the Hughes by A. T. Raynor of San Francisco.

CAN'T BE FOUND

James Fraser of Stockton Disappears.

Son of a Banker Drops Out of Sight.

Search is Being Made for the Missing Man in Two Cities.

James Fraser, the son of P. B. Fraser, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Stockton, has disappeared from this city as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him, and under circumstances almost as mysterious. The young man is 23 or 24 years old, and two weeks ago last Tuesday he came to Fresno to visit his cousin, Royal Parker, of the firm of Dorsey & Parker. He arrived by the Valley road and brought his Columbia wheel with him in order to take a spin about the country.

Last Tuesday afternoon, shortly before supper time, he told Mr. Parker that he thought he would take a little spin on his wheel. Mr. Parker suggested that he had better wait until after supper, as the meal would be ready in a short time. Fraser answered that he would return in twenty minutes, and springing on his wheel rode away. That was the last seen of him by Mr. Parker. The latter waited that evening until dark, but did not think much about his cousin's absence, supposing that he had concluded not to return until late. But that night he failed to put in an appearance, and the next morning he was still missing. Wednesday went by without sight of him, and by that time Mr. Parker had become thoroughly alarmed. Wednesday night he failed to put in an appearance and all day yesterday nothing was seen or heard of him.

Last evening both Mr. Parker and his partner, Mr. Dorsey, made a thorough search of the town, but could find no trace of the missing young man.

They thought it barely possible that he had returned to Stockton, although they hardly thought that he would take his leave as he did. To make sure, Mr. Parker sent a telegram to his father, asking him whether James had returned. The father wired back that he had not, and urged Mr. Parker to use all his efforts to find him.

Several of the officers were notified of Fraser's disappearance, but they had not noticed him on their beats. He wore crepe on his hat—a black derby—as his mother recently died. She was burned to death by her clothing catching on fire, and it was thought possible that her sad death may have affected the young man's mind, although while he was here he was perfectly rational.

Young Fraser was suffering from heart disease, and he took strychnine to quicken the action of the heart. It is feared that while riding he became over heated, suffering an attack of heart trouble, and took an overdose of the poison. He was thinking of visiting Mr. Parker's ranch, near Hanford, but it is not thought likely that he would attempt to ride out there on his wheel. In the first place he did not know the way, and in the second place he intended to take some canned goods with him, which he could not very well have done on a bicycle.

Mr. Fraser is a bright young man, and has an affable manner that always make friends for him. Unless he has met with some mishap he will be able to take care of himself. He is a graduate of the Stockton High School, and also attended the Stanford University, although ill health compelled him to discontinue his studies at that institution.

TO RAISE FUNDS

Fourth of July Soliciting Committee

Will Commence Work Today Securing Funds for the Big Celebration.

Today the Fourth of July soliciting committee will commence its work of collecting funds for celebrating our natal day. Citizens should contribute liberally, as it is desired that the demonstration this year shall excel all former efforts. Thousands of persons will gather in Fresno from all points in the valley to witness the patriotic display and the committee intends to make extensive arrangements for their entertainment. Several hundred dollars will be required to make the celebration a success and this should be contributed liberally.

The finance committee, composed of Al. Kutner, J. Huber, George A. Smith and Thomas E. Collins, met yesterday and appointed a soliciting committee to assist in raising funds. The committee will start out today and it is desired to have the contributions to the fund all listed by Monday evening, when the Fourth of July committee meets in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The soliciting committee was apportioned to the several districts in the city as follows:

South of Mariposa—Thomas Collins, A. Y. Lisenby and Fred Fisher, between H and I streets; F. G. Berry, J. S. Hermann, H. Graff and J. Huber, between I and J streets; Taylor Albin, E. H. Bernhard and W. C. Colson, between J and K streets.

North of Mariposa street—Alfred Kutner, S. E. Goodman, L. O. Stephens and Herman Levy, between H and I streets; E. A. Donahoo, T. C. White, W. P. Lyon and Harry Doble, between I and J streets; M. L. Woy, W. H. Shaver and N. J. Hudson, between J and K streets; S. L. Hogue, Dave Cosgrave, T. H. Hart and Jay Scott, court house; Hi Rapelje, A. T. Connard and C. W. Garrett, Chinatown and vicinity; Tom Lynch, P. M. Romain and C. S. Pierce, packing houses and railroad reservation.

Al Kutner is chairman of the finance committee and treasurer of the general committee.

George A. Smith and T. E. Collins have been added to the general committee, which will hold a special meeting on Monday evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of hearing reports from the subcommittees and transacting any business that may come up for consideration.

Lorna Huff yesterday brought suit for divorce from J. H. Huff on the ground of failure to provide.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

ITALIAN REPUBLICANS.

They Organized a Club Last Night With Nineteen Members.

The Italian Republicans met last night in the Hotel de France and organized an Italian Republican club. A number of speeches were made, and much enthusiasm was evinced. The club was started with a membership of nineteen.

A. G. Leverone called the meeting to order, and the following-named were elected as officers: Joe Giardina, president; D. Imperatrice, vice-president; R. Gigliotti, secretary; A. Sassano, vice secretary, and L. Palumbo, treasurer.

The club will meet on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

THE DOG POISONER AT WORK

Three Valuable Animals Killed a Few Nights Ago.

The dog poisoner is again at his dastardly work. Last Wednesday morning three valuable dogs were found dead by their owners. Fred Harpster of the Abstract company lost a dog for which, he stated, he would not have taken $100. A pet animal of R. H. Butler was also poisoned, while the little bow-wow of O. J. Woodward's daughter was signaled out by the poisoner.

The owners of the dogs declare that the poison must have been thrown into the yards, as they could get it in no other way.

It is a felony to set out poison, although the fact is not generally known. In a number of towns where there are kennel clubs the lawyers have agreed not to defend any one arrested for poisoning a dog, unless, of course, he is obviously not guilty. If the thrower of poisoned meat is found he will not be likely to escape the law, as the owners of the dogs are very indignant and will prosecute him vigorously.

G. C. GRIMES DEAD

He Was an Early Settler in This State.

A Prominent Mason and Business Man—Will be Interred in Woodland.

George C. Grimes, an old and respected resident of this city, died yesterday afternoon after an illness of several weeks. About five years ago he had a stroke of paralysis and never fully recovered from the affliction. A few weeks ago he became ill from cirrhosis of the liver and gradually succumbed. There had been no hope for his recovery for a fortnight past and his relatives and friends tenderly cared for him, expecting his death at any hour.

George C. Grimes came to Fresno from Woodland in March, 1888, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was exact, punctual and honest in his business dealings and soon gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community. His sterling character and accommodating disposition made him many friends.

The deceased was a prominent Mason and stood high in that order, having received the Master Mason, Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees; also attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He was a Past High Priest of Trigo Chapter, 169, R. A. M., and Past Commander of Fresno Commandery No. 69, Knight Templar; also Past Patron of Raisina Chapter, O. E. S.

Mr. Grimes was born in Hubardston, Massachusetts, in January, 1836, and after receiving an academic education he attended a commercial college. He filled a clerkship in the Suffolk Bank of Boston for four years and later was employed as a ship's clerk. In 1860 he sailed around the Horn to San Francisco and engaged in mining on Rabbit creek in Sierra county, but he soon returned to San Francisco, where he remained until the Comstock mines attracted his attention and went to Virginia City to engage in the wood and lumber business. He located in Woodland in 1870 and entered the mercantile business. He was married to Miss E. J. Freman of Woodland in 1879 and during that year formed a partnership with G. N. Freman and conducted a general merchandise business at Capay valley. After visiting Southern California in 1888 he concluded to make Fresno his home and located here.

The deceased leaves a wife and a nephew, G. C. Freman, who live in this city. His remains will be taken to Woodland for interment. On Saturday morning services will be held in the Episcopal church at 9 o'clock. He was a member of the church and a vestryman. After the service in the church the remains will be shipped to Woodland, accompanied by an escort of Knights Templar. On Sunday morning his funeral will take place under the direction of Woodland Commandery, Knights Templar.

History Club Meeting.

The History Club held its last regular meeting for the year last evening in the high school building. The paper by Fred Berry on the "Missouri Compromise" occupied over an hour in reading and discussion, and showed careful preparation and a thorough knowledge of the subject. Mr. Berry is a high school student who has taken a great deal of interest in history, and his paper was one which would have done credit to any of the older members of the club.

Emory Donahoo intends to resign as one of the managers of the baseball club, as he will not be able to devote his time to it. Mel Duncan and Roy Payne will manage the club, both of whom have evinced a lively interest in its welfare.

The high school senate will hold the last meeting of the year this evening, after which the annual ice cream supper will be given at Norton and Brunton's.

Mr. P. Ketchum, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness, from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by Smith Bros., druggists.

Booklet Free

—AT—

BUKER & COLSON'S

Agents.

We sell Mellin's Food, Malted Milk, Horlick's Solution Food, Peptogenic Lactated, Tacoma, Baby Powders, Velvet Skin, etc., and every thing for the proper care of the little ones.

SENATORS IN ANGRY MOOD

Wrangling Over Alleged Corruption.

The Bombastic Butler Called Down by a Populist.

The War Revenue Measure Completed and Will be Voted on Today.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House, practically without debate, passed today the urgency deficiency bill providing for emergency expenses of the army and navy departments, incident to war. It was based upon estimates received recently from the departments.

A suggestion from Mr. Fitzgerald, Democrat of Massachusetts, that cooks should be provided for the troops at Camp Alger precipitated a discussion upon the conditions which exist there. Such veterans as Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, discoursed upon the necessity of soldiers undergoing in the process of hardening what seemed grave hardships compared with conditions to which they were accustomed at home, they drew comparisons between the present conditions and those existing in the civil war, showing that present conditions are better.

Mr. Gaines, Democrat of Tennessee vigorously criticised the war department for allowing but seven days in which to receive bids for supplies. He said grave injustice was being done the south, and notably Tennessee in discriminating in favor of manufacturers of other sections.

The reading of the bill at length proceeded and it was passed unanimously without further debate.

A number of bills affecting the District of Columbia were passed and at 1:32 o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At the opening of today's session the senate passed a bill conferring American register upon the steamship China, one of the fleet of the Pacific mail steamship company. The China has been chartered by the war department to transport troops to the Philippines. The China is now under the Hawaiian flag.

Consideration of the war revenue bill was resumed and Mr. Butler (Populist, N. C.) addressed the senate. He regretted that the finance committee had not seen fit to present to the senate a genuine revenue bill. In the circumstances the responsibility for delay in the passage of the pending measure rests, said he, upon those who have placed in the bill provisions that have no place in a revenue measure. He expressed his regrets that those holding peculiar views on the question have seen fit to raise those controverted questions of finance incorporated in the measure, as it forced those who differed from the committee on those questions to consent to them.

The statement brought to his feet Mr. Gallinger, Republican of New Hampshire, who demanded that Mr. Butler make his charges more specific.

In the course of a colloquy between the two senators, Mr. Butler declared that immense sums had been contributed to the Republican presidential campaign fund by trusts and monopolists and bondholders and money changers and that 99 per cent. of the money had been raised and paid over to the Republican party under a contract that certain legislation promoting the interests of the trusts and monopolies should be enacted.

Mr. Gallinger insisted that the charges should be made specific, that Mr. Butler had no right under the rules to arraign him or his party unless he had definite and specific charges to present.

Mr. Kyle, Populist of South Dakota, also insisted that Mr. Butler give his authority for such assertions.

Mr. Kyle stated that as the chairman of the Populist party, Mr. Butler had made a charge that was at least extravagant and that, in making such statements, as the representative of the Populist party, the senator ought to be certain of his position before making them.

Mr. Butler said that while he believed the statement to be true, he had not made it upon his own responsibility with personal knowledge of its truth. "I have learned," said he, "in the course of my experience as Chairman of the Populist party committee that there are interests which will contribute to the support of any party in return for an agreement that that party will support legislation favorable to those interests."

Mr. Hawley, Republican of Connecticut interjected the remark that he had no doubt that the senator (Butler) knew what he was talking about, but Republican senators had not been approached in any such manner as indicated.

Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Allen followed in the heated exchange of words over the resolution introduced by the latter, providing for an investigation of the methods of the various parties in the last presidential campaign.

The former, who is a member of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate to which the resolution was referred, said that he was willing to go into the investigation at this time, but no proof had been presented to the committee that it was necessary. He pointed out that the other two members of the committee had supported the same presidential candidate in 1896 as had Mr. Allen, and he ought to labor with them if he desired action upon his resolution.

Mr. Allen insisted that Mr. Gallinger was endeavoring to escape responsibility by attempting to load it upon the shoulders of the others.

Mr. Teller (Silver-Republican) of Colorado, in the course of a brief but emphatic statement that the charges made by Mr. Butler were believed by the people and ought to be investigated by the senate, declared that it was no excuse that the Republican party had spent more money in the one campaign of 1896 than it had spent in all previous campaigns since 1855.

He added that no party had ever employed methods in a campaign so corrupt as were the methods of the Republican party in that campaign and that such methods were a menace to our form of government. He would be glad, he said, to give up three months to the hot weather in making investigation as was provided for by the resolution of Mr. Allen.

Mr. Chandler said he had directed attention to the charges of the large use of money by the Republican campaign managers in 1896 and had suggested that they ought to be investigated.

The resolution of Mr. Allen had gone to its death on the 4th of last March, "not through any fault of the Gallinger family, nor through any fault of the New Hampshire family, but solely through the fault of the Jones family."

While expressing a willingness that every act of the Democratic national committee should be scrutinized, Mr. Jones of Arkansas did not think any tangible results would come from such an investigation as had been anticipated.

Mr. Butler resumed his speech in his course of which he opposed the increase of the bonded debt and concluded at 2:40 p. m.

The work of perfecting the bill was then resumed. Mr. Jones of Arkansas offering for the committee some formal amendments to the paragraph relating to the stamp tax on medicinal articles, the purpose of the amendments being to exempt compounded medicines and prescriptions. The paragraph relating to the industrial or weekly payment plan was so amended as to provide that the tax should be 50 per cent of the weekly payment of premium. The committee amendment placing a stamp tax upon all receipts for money was adopted.

Schedule B relating to the tax on proprietary articles was so amended as to make it read "medicinal proprietary articles."

An exception in favor of "natural spring waters" was made in the tax placed upon waters.

The committee amendment to schedule B, providing that upon all the articles and preparations at present in the hands of manufacturers of wholesale or retail dealers the tax stamp shall be placed by the dealer when the articles are sold at retail, was agreed to.

Mr. Gallinger then offered an amendment reducing by one-half the taxes levied upon all medicinal proprietary articles, prescriptions, perfumes, cosmetics, etc., included in the schedule B. He maintained that the tax was onerous and unnecessary.

Mr. Allison gave notice that he would ask the senate to remain in session tomorrow until the bill was completed and passed.

Mr. White of California offered an amendment levying a tax of one quarter of one per cent upon the gross receipts of every person, firm or corporation operating sleeping cars on railroads. In offering the amendment, he said: "This amendment will permit the payment of a part of the war burdens by the various sleeping-car companies. They have been long desirous of contributing to the government's expenses, but could not because of the lack of necessary legislation. Such a tax as I propose will not fall, I fancy, upon the consumer."

After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow, the senate at 5:20 p.m. went into executive session and shortly afterwards adjourned.

When the senate adjourned this evening the war revenue measure, so far as the finance committee is concerned, was completed, with the exception of the bond provision and the amendments proposed by the Democrats in lieu of the bond paragraph. While no agreement was reached fixing a time for the taking of a final vote upon the bill, it was the expressed position on both sides of the chamber, that a vote would be taken tomorrow before adjournment.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the measure, announced he would ask the senate to remain in session tomorrow until a vote was reached.

A STRANGE STORY

Attorney Fairall Has a Close Call.

Fired at on the Street by Young Tom Fitch of Stockton.

STOCKTON, June 2.—Thomas Fitch, Jr., son of the notorious Thos. Fitch, is in jail here charged with an attempt to murder Charles Fairall of this city, who is the attorney of the wife of Fitch in a suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty.

Mr. Fairall gives the following version of the affair:

Mrs. Fitch is the plaintiff in a suit for divorce. This morning about 11:30 o'clock Fitch called at Fairall's office and said he desired to see him about the pending divorce case. Fairall said that he was about to go to lunch, but that if Fitch would come in about 2 o'clock this afternoon he would talk with him.

"Well, are you going ahead with this case?" asked Fitch angrily.

"Why, certainly," responded the attorney.

Fitch made some angry reply to the effect that he would see about it, and then he left the office.

Shortly before 1 o'clock Fairall was returning to his office, accompanied by Thos. Breezee, another attorney. Passing the Yosemite hotel he saw Fitch approaching.

"With the knowledge that Fitch had threatened to kill me," said Fairall, "and by the look upon his face as he caught sight of me, I knew he meant to kill me. When about ten feet of me, he drew a pistol, and, with the words, 'you — — — —, I will kill you,' he began firing. The first shot went over my head. I made a jump for him and grabbed the muzzle of the revolver. He shot again then, and that, I think, is the shot that hit me. I threw him off the sidewalk into the street, and with my right hand grabbed the pistol again. While in this position I asked some one who was on the sidewalk to take the pistol away from Fitch. The man took the pistol."

The bullet ploughed Fairall's left wrist just below the fleshy part of the hand and came out at the palm, very near the center.

A FIRM MARKET.

July Wheat Options Rally Considerably.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Everything in the way of news in wheat seemed to be bearish today at the start and the sentiment was in full accord with the news. Liverpool cables showed 9½d decline for July and 2½d in September. In addition there was a report from New York that the foreigners were selling at the seaboard, the continued promise of a big wheat yield and indications of an early harvest south and southwest.

All this created a weak sentiment, resulting in active liquidation. July which closed at 91⅝@92c yesterday sold down to 87 and September declined 1½c. However, there were shorts galore and every one of them had profit on their previous sales and saw it to take it. Buying of that sort and against weekly puts, turned the market firm. Letter brokers gave occasional support to July when it needed it. The shorts in September gave that option the support that it stood in need of every time it got under 87c. July closed at 91¾@ at 89.

Weakness in corn early was due to the heaviness of wheat. There was quite general buying later and the market became strong. July closed 3c higher.

After a weak opening oats rallied with corn, closing unchanged.

It looked at the start as if every broker in the provision pit had orders to sell pork. Prices suffered a severe decline. Pork is 50 cents and ribs 5 cents lower and lard unchanged.

Real Estate Transfers.

W. M. Wyatt et al. to A. L. Ferrine, lot 32, block 32, $10.

VOLUNTEERS' DISCOMFORT

Short of Water at the Presidio.

Pennsylvania Boys Almost Shoeless.

Signs That an Army of Occupation Will be Sent to Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The report from Washington that the annexation of Hawaii is about to be consummated is given much credence by the officers at Camp Merritt and they are already figuring on an order to send troops to the islands to look after Uncle Sam's interests, and some of the volunteers who fear that they will not be sent to the Philippines are counting upon being ordered to Hawaii, as a place of second choice.

General Merritt is arranging the details of the second expedition to the Philippines, but has not yet made public the assignments of troops for the expedition, and he will not make the order public until the date of the sailing of the fleet has been determined. It is stated in some quarters that the expedition cannot possibly sail for two weeks yet and it is even semi-officially stated that the vessels will not be ready for ten days yet. Just who is to be blamed for the delay is a mystery. The owners of the vessels say that they have not received any "hurry up" orders from Washington and that they can perform their share of the contract at short notice as soon as definite orders are received.

The Brutus, the collier recently bought by the government, will be ready to go to sea next Saturday. Her alterations have been completed and she is now receiving stores. A spare propeller for the Brutus and six spare blades for the Monterey's twin screws will be included in the freight.

The Monterey is taking coal in sacks, and her magazine is well filled. She too, will be ready by next Saturday. The Monadnock is expected shortly from Puget Sound. It is the belief in naval circles that the Monadnock will be kept in Honolulu.

Four batteries of heavy artillery, now stationed at the Presidio, will be filled by men from the ranks of the heavy artillery volunteer force now in camp at the Presidio.

The present formation of brigades at Camp Merritt is only temporary and made only for administrative purposes.

A reorganization will be effected when the second expedition reaches the Philippines.

The scarcity of water on the Presidio reservation has thrown the men now encamped there in a serious predicament. The supply in the reservation reservoir is about exhausted and the pumps which supply the water are not powerful enough to keep the reservoir filled. Stringent orders have been issued cautioning the men stationed at the Presidio against any unnecessary waste of water.

General Merriam has issued an order directing Troop E, Fourth United States Cavalry, to proceed here at once from Vancouver to join the four troops now stationed at the Presidio. The troop is expected to arrive in this city within a week.

Battery C of the Heavy Artillery battalion of volunteers now stationed at the Presidio, has received orders to proceed to Fort Canby next Sunday.

The Pennsylvania volunteers are in a serious predicament. They need shoes so badly that the regiment is seriously crippled for lack of them. Many of the men cannot drill on account of the dilapidated condition of their footgear.

Eastern Baseball.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Baltimore 11, hits 17, errors 2; St. Louis 3, hits 8, errors 2. Batteries—McJames and Robinson; Crisby and Sugden and Clements.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Eleven innings: Pittsburg 2, hits 5, errors 1; Philadelphia 3, hits 5, errors 4. Batteries—Killen and Murphy; Platt and McFarland.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Washington 13, hits 14, errors 2; Louisville 4, hits 10, errors 6. Batteries—Meekin and Farrell; Frazer, Dowling and Wilson.

NEW YORK, June 2.—New York 2, hits 8, errors 2; Cincinnati 0, hits 5, errors 1. Batteries—Seymour and Grady; Breitenstein and Peitz.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Brooklyn 5, hits 10, errors 4; Chicago 6, hits 11, errors 1. Batteries—Kennedy and Ryan; Callahan and Donahue.

Powder Works Kept Busy.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., June 2.—There are enough orders at the Powder Works to keep the mills running day and night for a year, including Sundays. The pay-roll last month amounted to $[illegible]000. There are 275 men employed.

A six inch cannon has arrived from Washington and will be used for testing purposes. The gun which has been in use for these tests for some time past is worn out, as 450 shots have been fired from it.

Colonel Payton, superintendent of the works, is now in Washington on business connected with the war department.

SERIOUS CHARGES

Arbitrary Conduct of Key West Officials.

The British Ship Restormel Ordered Released by Judge Locke.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The complaints made against the United States officers at Key West of improper treatment of the captives on prizes brought in by American vessels are being reinforced and are creating so much dissatisfaction here that it would not be surprising if the prizes hereafter taken by naval vessels were ordered further north, to Charleston, for instance, thus depriving the Key West officials of the fat fees which they have been making from this source.

First came the report through Admiral Sampson of the Canalejos charges against the officials, which are now to be formally investigated by a naval courtmartial. The latest case is in connection with the British ship Restormel, which was captured off Santiago with a load of coal, apparently destined for the Spanish fleet inside. This vessel was brought into Key West, and although her nationality was perfectly evident, the officials at that point for some unexplained reason positively refused to permit the captain to communicate with the British vice consul.

The British embassy here being advised of the fact, made prompt representations to the state department with the result that the orders were forwarded without delay to the district attorney's office at Key West to at once put the captain of the Restormel in communication with the vice president.

Judge Locke today released the British collier Restormel, declining to entertain any evidence as to the ships movements before her capture because she left England before the president's blockade proclamation had been issued.

Santiago having never been blockaded anyhow, the Restormel's course was considered proper, although she stopped at Porto Rico and heard of the war.

A strong point against the Restormel is the fact that after she left Curacao, where she missed Admiral Cervera, her captain painted the funel red. Black is her regulation funnel color, but the red was identification by the Spaniards.

A man on the Restormel, it is said, swore to the story of the ships calling at the Cape Verde Islands and Curacao.

RADIN & KAMP—WHITE FRONT STORES.

OUR PRICES

Are the forcible features that emphasize our constant underselling. These, linked with our styles and qualities, set a pace that is never paralleled in this community.

Big Bargains Every Day This Week.

GREAT LACE SPECIAL

For Friday at 10c and 15c Yard.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY—A magnificent assortment of fine Laces in Torchon, Medici, Point de Paris, Normandy Valenciennes, Point de Venise, Oriental, Nottingham, Arabian, Cluny, Guipure, Appliqué and Chantilly, in widths ranging from 2 to 6 inches wide.

These Laces form a beautiful array of exquisite goods in quality and design, and we unhesitatingly assert that nothing to equal them has ever been offered in Fresno.

SATURDAY IS THE MEN'S DAY

Big One Day Special in Golf Shirts at 55c Each.

We will offer on that date a new purchase just to hand, including twelve different styles of the very latest patterns in our regular $1 Golf Shirts, with cuffs to match, at the unprecedented low price of 55c.

SPECIAL ∵ IN ∵ MEN'S ∵ CLOTHING

For Saturday Only at $3.85 a Suit.

A splendid line of Men's Suits in nice Dark Gray and Black Cheviots, well made, neat fitting and extra good wearers. These garments are usually considered a big bargain at $8.50. What must they be at $3.85? Come on Saturday and judge for yourself.

OUR MILLINERY SALE

Is a big feature. The stock is being rapidly cleared, and no wonder. The prices charged are not half what they ought to be, and intending purchasers would study their best interests by an early visit to the

White ∵ Front ∵ Stores

RADIN & KAMP,

1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031 I STREET.

BIG CELEBRATION

Bakersfield Welcomes the Valley Road.

Thousands Visit the Kern County Capital.

Great Joy Over the Deliverance From the S. P.—Visitors Hospitably Entertained.

From Sunday's Daily.

(From the Republican's Special Correspondent.)

The Valley road excursion train to Bakersfield rolled out of Fresno at 7:05 Saturday morning with a train of eight coaches. Conductor Farrell in charge, Engineer Minnis had engine No. 105 tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. About one hundred persons from San Francisco, Antioch and Stockton were on board, among them being Mayor Phelan, Messrs. Watt, Payson, Preston, Story, Schindler, Moss, Kads, McKay and Myer of San Francisco, Kahn of Oakdale, R. N. Dickinson and Mr. Peters of Stockton. About two hundred of Fresno's leading men and fair ladies occupied the first part of the train, the rear cars being filled at Hanford.

This live and pretty town was reached at 9:30, the train being met by a large crowd. The Hanford band and the "Giants" baseball team, with a large number of citizens, boarded the train, which at once sped on to Bakersfield.

The road from Hanford south is well and substantially built, and though hurriedly completed, is as comfortable and easy to ride over as most tracks are when well settled after long usage. It is already well fenced for most of the way. There is a handsome station at Angela, substantial warehouses and corrals at numerous side tracks, showing that the company is equipped for business. A handsome brick depot, with roundhouse and turntable, is being built at Bakersfield.

A large crowd was assembled at the depot at Bakersfield. Decorations and gala costumes, bands of music and finely mounted aids abounded in all quarters. The parade formed and marched immediately on arrival of the train. As the visitors passed along the well sprinkled streets toward the business center, it was seen that the town was fully awake and equal to the occasion. Residences were tastefully decorated with flags, banners and bunting, ladies were out in full force in holiday attire, and an immense, good humored and courteous crowd held the town on pleasure bent. The entire business portion of the town was trimmed, festooned, arched or draped profusely and with good taste. On all hands were heard expressions of good will to the Valley road and satisfaction at its completion thus far.

The morning's exercises passed off smoothly and with little delay. The parade was excellent, with plenty of music and a fine display. The fine quality and appearance of the horses was very noticeable, as were a number of prettily decorated carriages. The vaqueros showed up in strong numbers and gaudy raiment, making a gay and picturesque cavalcade. The Chinese contingent made a very creditable show, the richness of their banners and silken costumes being particularly attractive; the great dragon was also in evidence. In the industrial division special credit is due to the floats of the Kern River Mills, Bakersfield Lumber Company, Kern County Land Company and C. M. Stell.

The review of the parade was held from the balcony of the Arlington hotel, after which an address was made by Hon. D. C. Smith. It was responded to by Hon. E. F. Preston, Mayor M. P. Snyder and C. C. Wright of Los Angeles. After this the procession disbanded and the crowd dispersed in search of lunch. All eating places were filled, but everyone seemed to be well served, good arrangements evidently having been made to provide for a large number.

Bakersfield is apt to be a surprise to the newcomer. The business portion is well built up, with several fine large blocks at the principal corners. Wide streets lead out past well-shaded residences and pretty homes to a very fertile country. With the competition in freight rates furnished by the new road, Kern county products should command living prices, and a populous and prosperous community should be built up in this locality. Fresno extends the glad hand to Bakersfield, and congratulates her on the beginning of a new era.

A new factor in the development of Bakersfield's interests is the Power Development Company. Fresno has had for some time the benefit of a like enterprise in the San Joaquin Electric Company's plant. A similar one is now in operation in the Kern river canyon, where the river is used to generate electric power, transmitted fifteen miles in the usual way to the distributing house in Bakersfield. The flume capacity at the power house is 7,000 horse power, pipe line capacity 2,500 horse power, generator 1,250 horse power. From 500 to 900 horse power is now used, largely in motors running pumping plants several miles in various directions in the country. Power is also sold to various establishments and lighting companies in the city. The system used is of light voltage, 10,000, and is very efficient.

A consolidation has lately taken effect between the Development Company and the city Water Works, new wells and mains having been added, and an electric pumping plant put in. The pump is a centrifugal, attached direct to the motor, and, running at high speed handles plenty of water.

Kern county's bulldings are far above the average and would be a credit to a population several times as large. The county infirmary, about one mile west of Bakersfield, is a very handsome structure in a quaint rustic style, with neat, well-kept grounds, and is said to be under excellent management.

The court house is an unusually handsome building of brick and stucco, surmounted by a handsome dome. The interior is well finished and the rooms handsomely furnished. The Recorder's office is fire proof throughout, both as to the entire wing in which it is situated and in its fixtures. All the offices have fire proof vaults for cash and documents.

The jail is built of pressed brick, with Scyre brown stone front and trimmings. It is three stories in height and has the latest improvements in its line.

A most delightful excursion was participated in by several stage loads of visitors to the Bellvue Packing plant, about eight miles out, on the Kern County Land Company's property. After a beautiful drive along shaded avenues, by meadows, past fields and pastures filled with the finest of cattle and horses, the party came to the splendid residence of W. H. Tevis. The mansion, built in the Spanish style of architecture—stucco, with tile roof—is located in the midst of a fine park and grounds, and is probably the handsomest home in the valley. Two miles further on are the packing houses. They comprise a complete slaughtering, curing and packing outfit, with all modern accessories. The machinery is operated by a 50-horse-power motor, with power from the Power Development Company. Refrigerating, cleaning and all operations are performed purely by machinery. The works are a pattern of neatness and efficiency under the care of Mr. Louis Rodl, foreman. In a short time they will be removed to Bakersfield there to be located in much improved shape in a large four-story building, on the latest plan adopted for the business.

The officials of the company spared no pains in making the trip a pleasant one. Everything of interest was shown and a bountiful lunch provided at the ranch. The visitors pronounced this trip one of the pleasantest features of the day.

The ball game and wild west show also went off well, and passed off with the usual excitement attending such exhibitions. The rough and fancy riding was numerously good Kern county being the home of the cowboy.

The baseball match between the Bakersfield team and the "Lights" of Hanford was hotly contested, resulting in a score of nine to sixteen in favor of Bakersfield.

The grand ball was held in the magnificent new warehouse of the Kern County Land Company, a building of corrugated iron, 60 by 400 feet, with a perfectly smooth cement floor, making an ideal ball room for such an event. The vast room was tastefully decorated with bunting of all colors. Music was furnished by the Bakersfield band, a very good musical organization.

The general management of the celebration is much to be commended. The citizens responded most liberally in money matters, the entire expense being over $2,000. The celebration passed off without accident or anything of an unpleasant nature to mar it, and everybody appeared satisfied. It was a great day for Bakersfield and the Valley road.

The fire works in the evening were very fine, the set pieces especially being appropriate to the particular occasion and to the national event of all absorbing importance. The first piece represented a national flag, and the enthusiasm aroused in the great crowd was intense. Then a huge piece, forty feet long, representing a Valley road engine, was set off. The inscription on the engine was "Off to Los Angeles." The best of all, however, was a naval battle. Two battleships, one on each side of an irrigation ditch, engaged in a battle, bombs, fiery missiles at each other across the water, and both finally went up in smoke. The effect was very realistic.

NOTES.

Bakersfield is all right.

"Dyke" was as large as life.

The celebration was a complete success.

Bakersfield has well appointed streets.

Fresno's business men were well represented.

The Kern County Land Company entertained loyally.

California may be proud of its great enterprise, the Valley road.

Those white trousers of the Hanford band were most immaculate.

Thanks to local newspapermen for courtesies rendered this paper.

The prettiest feature of the excursion was the delegation of ladies from Fresno.

The reception committee deserves thanks for its courteous attention to visitors.

Editor Dodge's facility with the pen is only exceeded by his agility on the bass horn.

Mayor Phelan of San Francisco graced the occasion with his manly presence.

Fresno farmers might take a pointer from Kern people in pumping water for irrigating by electric power.

The Bakersfield Woman's Club has a very pretty building of its own. Good idea. Fresno ladies please copy.

THE FIFTH WARD IN LINE.

Republicans Organize a Campaign Club With Sixty Voters.

The Fifth ward Republicans came to the front last evening and organized a campaign club with a membership of 60 voters. The meeting was held in the hall over the chemical engine house on E street and the room was well filled with an enthusiastic lot of citizens who desired to enroll themselves on the side that represented their convictions. A. T. Connard called the meeting to order and T. B. McElhiney acted as temporary secretary.

Chairman Connard and G. W. Gray talked briefly upon the need of a lively campaign club in the Fifth ward and then lists of membership were opened. The voters came forward without any urging and enrolled themselves until 60 men had signed.

Officers were then selected as follows: A. T. Connard, president; G. Vance, first vice president; Dan Maloney, second vice president; G. W. Gray, secretary; H. Bedford, assistant secretary; A. N. Redfield, treasurer.

George Larsen and G. W. Gray were recommended as delegates to the state Republican League convention.

The club will meet again on the second Tuesday in June and it is expected that 150 voters will be enrolled by that time.

He Needed Raisins.

[From the Tulare Register.]

A reliable man tells the Register that he had a horse run down in flesh and apparently discouraged over his prospects in life. Bran mash, condition powders and nursing wrought no change, but a pound or so of raisins night and morning worked a transformation in short order. The horse put on flesh and gained rapidly.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, make the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

GROWERS AGREE

Pooling of Raisins Indorsed.

Ninety-One Shares of Stock Subscribed.

The Action of Thursday's Convention Was Unanimously Ratified Yesterday.

From Sunday's Daily.

A large number of raisin growers assembled at Kutner hall yesterday to consider the pooling plan as proposed by the convention of delegates Thursday. The mass meeting was in hearty accord with the views of the delegates, and the plan formulated by them was adopted by a rising vote, every grower present standing up at the word.

The assemblage was called to order by T. C. White, who was chairman of the first mass meeting held two weeks ago. G. W. Wyllie was chosen secretary. After the plan adopted by the convention had been explained to the mass meeting, there was a discussion of the features of it, the ground gone over in the convention being re-traversed.

A few points were brought out. One grower asked why two methods of selling raisins had been proposed by the convention—that is, the selling for 2½ cents in the sweat box and the other by pooling and disposing of the product when the market was favorable. The answer to the question was that there were two classes of sellers, one which would listen to nothing but cash in the sweat box, and the other which was willing to speculate on the market.

In connection with the same subject, Mr. Kearney stated that heretofore the trouble had been that the price was started high and allowed to dwindle down toward the close. By putting the price at 2½ cents for those who wish to sell in the sweat box, and by the association holding for better market, jobbers will be compelled to carry the crop instead of the growers. In other words, they will naturally try to buy while the market is low and will themselves wait for an increase which the association will bring about.

Another question was as to who should receive the excess over the 2½ cents a pound in the sweat box—the capitalist or the grower. It is the purpose of the association to secure capital in San Francisco to stand ready to take all raisins offered for 2½ cents in the sweat box. After buying the raisins the speculators will have to turn them into the pool. The only inducement to their putting up capital was the speculation. The association itself does not intend to buy any raisins as an association.

Another question asked was how the small grower will obtain money to pick his crop. Heretofore it has been advanced by the packer. Mr. Kearney answered that after the association is formed any reliable party will find no difficulty in obtaining from the association money with which to pick his grapes.

A general discussion followed, in the course of which several earnest pleas were made for united action. The form of contract adopted by the convention Thursday was then put, and was carried by a viva voce vote. The chair called for a standing expression, and then every man rose to his feet.

A recess for luncheon was taken, the mass meeting being called to order again at 1:30 o'clock. Chairman White was indisposed in the afternoon, and W. S. Porter presided.

In the afternoon the following telegrams received by M. Theo. Kearney from parties in San Francisco, owning or representing Fresno vineyards, were read:

"Ready to sign for about 450 acres vineyards. AUGUST WETHE."

"Am thoroughly in favor proposed association and authorize you to sign for me, representing quarter section.

"J. W. PEW."

"Sign Raisin Growers' Association for E. B. Rogers, 60 acres; Fresno Vineyard Company, 20 acres, and California Savings and Loan Society, 600 acres. Plan satisfactory in all parties seen here.

"GEORGE P. BEVERIDGE."

"In favor of Growers' Association; sign for me twenty-five acres.

"THOMAS ALTON."

The dispatches were received with much enthusiasm.

It was then suggested to effect an organization before going any further. Blank forms for joining the association were prepared, and every grower in the hall came forward and subscribed one share of stock at $1 a share. The secretary and several assistants were kept busy for half an hour receiving the money and signing receipts.

After the association had been formed, Mr. Kearney made an enthusiastic speech. He commended the alacrity with which the growers subscribed to a share of stock to entitle them to membership, and said it looked as though there was now no doubt of the success of the undertaking.

Alex Gordon moved that the association proceed to elect trustees.

George Holden nominated the committee of seven T. C. White, Louis Einstein, Alex Goldstein, A. L. Sayre, M. Theo. Kearney, L. S. Chittenden and W. F. Rowell as the trustees.

Mr. Gordon had no objection to any of those men, he said, but he thought some of the growers would prefer to nominate the trustees separately until a certain number had been named and then take a vote, the seven receiving the highest vote to be elected.

The convention was on the point of voting on Mr. Holden's motion when attention was called to the fact that not all the gentlemen of the committee were at present stockholders in the association, some of them being unable to be present, and hence without an opportunity to subscribe. It was suggested that others might take stock for them, and a lengthy discussion was had. It was finally agreed to defer the election of trustees until next meeting, to be held next Saturday.

It was then proposed to nominate a number of men to be voted on, and that was done. It is to be understood, however, that the nominations have not closed, and at the meeting next Saturday entirely different men can be nominated and elected if the growers see fit so to do, which is not likely, however. The meeting wanted the fact impressed upon raisin men that the names suggested were not to be considered as the only ones that could be voted for.

Those proposed were: The committee of seven—M. Theo. Kearney, Louis Einstein, T. C. White, Alex Goldstein, L. S. Chittenden, A. L. Sayre and W. F. Rowell; also Alex Gordon, Robert Rind, W. S. Porter, Charles H. Norris, Dr. Eshleman, Mr. Nichols and Louis Gundelfinger.

The delegates were then instructed to circulate the contracts and membership blanks among the raisin growers to obtain signatures. As previously announced, meetings will be held in the school districts Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, when the delegates will make their reports and also explain the contracts to the raisin men, who will be asked to sign them.

The following gentlemen were appointed to undertake the work in districts which failed to elect delegates to the convention: Canal district, Peter Lyquist; Duke, E. R. Holton; Fairview, G. A. Smith; Fort Washington, Mr. Pauline; Franklin, L. D. Scott; Garfield, B. F. Parks; Granville, Supervisor Sayre; Helena Mann, B. D. Hutchinson; Monroe, J. S. Paul; Magnolia, M. S. Chapman; Mendocino, J. J. Miley; Persian Colony, S. Samelson; Wolters Colony, John Stevens; Bowles, Phil Kohler.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Last Day's Session of the Woman's Missionary Society.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Pacific Conference of the Methodist church, south, completed its two-days' session yesterday. The meeting was held in St. Paul's church. The morning session was devoted to the election of officers and routine business. In the afternoon devotional exercises were held in memory of three deceased members of the society. The following is a list of the officers elected:

President, Mrs. W. K. Jenkins of San Jose; vice-president, Mrs. E. A. Sawrie of La Grand; recording secretary, Mrs. C. W. Moores of San Francisco; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. M. Preston of Petaluma; treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Strother of Fresno; auditor, Mrs. H. Burchell of La Grand; secretary of San Francisco district, Mrs. C. N. Hawkins of Hollister; secretary of Santa Rosa district, Mrs. P. F. Page of Santa Rosa; secretary of Colusa district, Mrs. L. C. Renfro, Red Bluff; secretary of Fresno district, Mrs. M. S. Webster, Fresno; secretary of Merced district, Mrs. C. D. Radcliffe of Merced.

During the past year the society has expended $9,641 in missionary work in different countries as follows:

District of Lang Kiang, $13,910; other points, $10,350; total for China, $24,360; Korea, $3,750; Mexican border mission, $17,506; Northwestern Mexican mission, $5,000; Central Mexican mission, $7,450; City of Mexico, $2,600; total for Mexico, $30,956; Brazil, $15,000; Indian mission, $5,500.

Since the society was organized eighty-four missionaries have been sent out. At present fifty-three of these are in the field.

The delegates were well pleased with their reception in regard to the hospitality of the ladies of St. Paul's church.

LOSS OF "OLD CLUB FOOT."

The Noted Grizzly Killed at Last—Killed Three Men.

"Old Club Foot," a man-eating grizzly was killed Monday by Messrs. Johnson, McKenzie and Fool, and the huge carcass of the she bear is now on exhibition at the Labor Exchange store in Bakersfield. The monster was brought down at the southeastern extremity of Kern county, at the head of Cottonwood creek.

Saturday morning the dogs engaged the big grizzly in a fight while Messrs. Johnson and McKenzie opened fire at a distance of 100 yards. Only a few shots took effect, but on the following morning the hunters, reinforced by Mr. Fool, brought down the wounded bear. "Old Club Foot" is said to have killed three men in her day, and made many depredations upon cattle herds.

Says the Kern county Echo: "Bear hunters declare that Old Club Foot is an unusually large grizzly. Her carcass weighs 1100 pounds and measures 9 feet in length and about three feet wide. The head measures about 16 inches across its widest part. The hind feet will make tracks fully 12 inches in length. The teeth, in many places, are worn almost to the gums, showing the great age of the bear. The carcass is very fat.

"There is a standing reward of $50 for Old Club Foot's scalp, and Mr. Johnson says her gall will bring as much as $10.50. Chinese doctors buy such articles of commerce. Eleven bullets were found in her head and neck. Fifty odd shot were fired at her."

WASHINGTON COLONY SCHOOL

Names of the Pupils Who Earned Promotion.

Following is a list of the pupils of Washington colony school who have been promoted:

Pupils promoted to the ninth grade—Carl Almgren, Hilda Anderson, Lida Baird, Elsie Brown, Willie Brown, Imogene Dickinson, Roy Johnson, Myrth Moore, Albert Snedden, Henry Snedden, Allie Sudden.

To the eighth (honorary)—Oru Brown, Lillie Dahlgren, Niels Jorgensen, Maud Lindrose, Lulu Miller, Maude Ralfin, Edith Snedden, Bertie Sorensen.

Promoted on examination—Richard Anderson, Carl Erickson, Marina Madsen, Charles Rankin, Archie Storie, Albert Swanbom.

To the seventh (honorary)—Louisa Almgren, Newton Johnson, Pearl Moore, Ida Wass, Lida Wass.

Examination—Dan Baird, George Erickson, Hjalmar Erickson, Hulda Erickson, Meta Hansen, Haderup Jensen, Karen Jensen, Bessie Johnson, Mars Larsen, Belle Madden, Elsie Madden, Mars Schmidt, Myrtle Taylor, Augusta Peterson.

To the sixth (honorary)—Jessie Baird, Nellie Fischer.

Examination—Theresa Almgren, Elda Anderson, Jesse Beckwith, Stella Beckwith, Samuel Bennett, Esther Dahlgren, Martin Fischer, Chester Lindrose, Olive Nelson, James O'Donnell, Tom O'Donnell, Bertie Ralfin, Amy Reed, Ida Schmidt, Charles Storie, Hilma Swanbom.

To the fifth (honorary)—James Blackstill, Jessie Ireland, Kate Johnson, Menla Johnson, Nellie Moore, Annie Petersen, Carrie Sorensen.

Examination—Carl Larsen, Bertha Hansen, Mary Larsen, Flossie Newby, Peder Pederson, Eva Storie, Eddie Swanbom, Lillie Yarelsian.

To the fourth (honorary)—Donald Bennett, Albert Carlson, Clara Erickson, Mabel Dwelle, Nickali Madsen, Ella Benton, Susie Reed, Henry Thiele.

Examination—Katie Anderson, Bert Beckwith, Johnnie Danielson, Tina Danielson, Raymond Gordon, Lotta Hanson, Roy James, Annie Larsen, Arthur Lowry, John McCaig, Maggie O'Donnell, Beatrice Ralfin, Lorena Snedden, Hazel Sorensen, Fay Stouffer, Edward Swanbom, Louis Thiele.

To the third (honorary) Winnie Brown, Andrew Baird, Blanche Hardwick, Olga Sorensen.

Examination—Harold Anderson, May Beckwith, Addie Connor, Charles Galloway, Jens Hansen, Martin Hansen, Julius Jensen, Annie Larsen, Emma Larsen, Walter McCaig, Edward Newby, Annie Pedersen, Walter Sorensen, Dagmar Seevaldsen.

To the second (honorary)—Jeff James, Marguerite Lachsinger, Elmer Nelson, Mary Pedersen, Isabel Rowell, Maggie Simpson.

Examination—Bennie Baird, Alex Hansen, Mary Jeppesen, Stella Miller, Stella Sandstedt, Martha Schroeder, Agnes Seeberg, Guy Stouffer, Jennie Telin.

Unpatriotic Legislators.

[From the San Francisco Post.]

The efforts of the Democratic minority in both senate and house of representatives to make political capital out of the war with Spain ought to enlist the men who are instrumental in the work to the eternal contempt of the people. It is bad enough to have a war, but worse to have a band of demagogue politicians in high positions who have no more exalted idea of their patriotic duty to the country than to indulge in clap-trap and buncombe over the transaction of serious business.

MAN ABOUT TOWN

Holds Forth to a Political Dreamer.

How the Populists Outwitted the Democrats.

The Prospects of Fusion Growing Beautifully Less—Roosevelt's Tough Riders.

From Sunday's Daily.

It's natural for a man who dwells in the sacred air cities of hope to have and display a contempt for the realities of life. For example, there's John Fairweather or Reedley who dwells in the hope of being nominated for the assembly on a fusion ticket. It seems impossible to convince him that there is a great likelihood that there will be no fusion. He sees no evidence of dissatisfaction among Democrats with the program of the Big Six, and when I quote members of that party as criticising the deal made by that choice galaxy of political wiseacres he indulgeth in equine cachinnation and girdeth at my imagination. "Tis well—but not for thee, Johannes. Dwell on in thy fancied security, if thou wilt, scorn my gentle counsel, forget that an ever-changeful and capricious thing is the politician, ramble in the poppy-garden of promises planted by those political gardeners, the Big Six—but when the sacred air cities vanish some fine evening at the setting of the sun and closing of the convention, the poppy-promises turn to ashes and thou hadest thyself not on thy back in the weed patch of reality, then remember that I told thee so."

* * *

If Johannes Fairweather, when in his daily trips to this city, would extend his "circulation" to a sphere beyond the charmed circle in which the Big Six move, he might hear things that would convince him that I do not publish fictitious interviews. He might hear things that would convince even a gentleman of his oompital preponderance that all was not well with the fusion program and slate of those dii minores at whose collective shrine he deposited his offerings of printer's ink! He would come to the conclusion, not that the fusion forces have the Republicans over a barrel, but that the Populists have the Democrats over a barrel and that the latter are getting heartily tired of their undignified position and are doing a deal of lusty kicking. But it is an ungrateful task to thrust realities upon one who delights to sojourn in the domain of imagination, and I will now address myself to more prosaic readers.

* * *

I have it on good authority that the Populists, not satisfied with dictating the fusion platform and the division of offices, are now attempting to dictate upon whom the Democrats shall bestow the offices that were generously allowed them. My informant is a prominent Democratic politician, and as he told me of the "outrage" his eyes sparkled with anger and his sentences with damns.

"The gall of those men (Paine, Cummings and Knobloch—the greatest trio of the Big Six) is absolutely astounding," said he. "It's hard to believe that they don't see the danger of rubbing it in the way they are doing, but I suppose that the easy manner in which they have so far carried everything before them has caused them to entertain the idea that we will stand anything. Well, Messrs. Foote, Hughes and McVey may, but you can bet your ultimate dollar that the party won't. Why, if there could be a count of Populist noses now, the result would be so absurdly small that the whole fusion edifice would crumble away. Still one can't help but admire the sickness of the Pops. They certainly put it all over the Democratic leaders—self-styled. Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Some months ago the Populist leaders—Paine, Knobloch and others—were opposed to fusion. It seems they really thought the party had some strength in the county and that it would be worth while to put a ticket in the field. An investigation was made and it was discovered that Populist strength was an irridescent dream. The middle-of-the-road men were out of all sympathy with the fusion element and clearly gave the latter to understand that they could not be counted on in a scramble for office. They would fight for principle and nothing else. It was also found that many of the Populists had renewed allegiance to their old parties, and that of fusionists only handfuls could be found in districts where there were formerly scores. But this discovery didn't feaze the leaders a bit. They kept what they had found out to themselves, waited for the fusion proposition they were sure would come and in the meantime adopted a somewhat less austere manner towards the Democrats and gave it out that the Populists were as strong as ever. The Democratic leaders were completely deceived. Overestimating the Populists' strength, they naturally overestimated the importance of gaining their support, with the result that they entered into an agreement whereby the Democratic party is to give up not only some of the choicest offices, but to also abandon the sacred principles of the Chicago platform. Again, I say the Populists did a neat job.

"But they are not yet out of the woods. There will be a strong fight in our convention against the compact entered into by the Big Six and material changes will be made, if it is not altogether repudiated. The odds will be against us with fusion or without, and I am in favor of putting a straight ticket in the field and making our fight on an out-and-out Democratic platform, be the result what it may. There are many other Democrats who feel as I do."

Probably the most interesting contests in the Democratic convention will be waged over the nominations for Sheriff and District Attorney. J. D. Collins is admitted by most people to be in the lead for the former nomination and it looks now as if the best Jim Ward can do is to join the procession and accept a promise of a deputyship in case J. D. wins. The only thing that militates against Collins is that some of his friends are too importunate. They act as if everybody had to be for Collins, and if the person interviewed ventures to express the opinion that another than Collins might make a good Sheriff they wax wroth and put him down as persona non grata. Briefly stated, they try to whip the uncertain men into line instead of using "moral suasion." The fight for the District Attorney nomination seems now to be between O. L. Everts and W. D. Crichton. Moultrie is a distant third and the chances of his coming up again are considered slim. Both Everts and Crichton are fighting to win and each will come into the convention with strong backing.

Very few have doubted the toga candidda the past week. The Public Administratorship has at last found somebody who wants it. The candidate is the Myer, Democrat. Henry C. Tupper, Democrat, announces himself as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of this township. An ambitious young Republican has come forward for political honors in the person of Emory Donahoo, who asks for the nomination for County Recorder. Joe Forden, of Madera county, is out for the Democratic nomination for Assemblyman in the Sixty-second district.

* * *

Ben Hill, the galactic statesman, told a friend in strict confidence yesterday that the "calamityites" had John S. Doyle beaten for Supervisor in the First district. J. J. Bowen is supposed to stand for the "calamityites," inasmuch as Captain Payson is alleged to have voted for McKinley. The title of "Calamity" has been jocularly prefixed to the name of Mr. Paine, chairman of the Populist county central committee, and the way who did it pleads in justification that it is quite appropriate in view of the run of bad luck now being experienced by that gentleman in his efforts to do successful politics. His efforts to organize the Populists without revealing their strength, to fuse the Silver Republicans, to organize bimetallic clubs and to have Mrs.Ease infuse new life into fusion have all resulted in failure, and it is therefore claimed that he has honestly earned the title aforesaid.

Last week I expressed an opinion unfavorable to the cowboy regiment, and since then news has come concerning Roosevelt's "rough riders" which justifies that opinion. It is stated that they have terrorized San Antonio, where they are quartered, and that their officers have little or no control over them. I believe that two companies of regulars would quickly bring these roughs to terms, and it is not likely that more than half a dozen or so of the bravadoes would have to be killed to accomplish it. It was a great mistake to bring together so many men whose great ambition is to get drunk, whose idea of courage is to get the drop on the other man and then blaze away, and whose way of amusing themselves is to frighten timid men and women with abuse and threats. However, Roosevelt's tough riders are not in a country where this sort of thing is endured very long. Something will pop in that Texan town presently.

* * *

That was on the whole a very sensible communication that appeared in the Expositor a few days since over the signature "British-Born." It certainly is a mistake to take exhibitions of national pride, vanity or arrogance too seriously, and we should not be swerved from a wise policy by the utterances of the unwise. Still, it is easier to say this than to act in accordance with it. If the American fool and the English fool could only be kept at home.

A Burning Question.

[From the Pasadena Star.]

Will the boycotting of French goods affect the French sardines put up at Pedro?

Danville Decker has gone to Sacramento to attend the burial of his brother Horace, well known as "Dick," who has been air brake inspector many years for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewall returned Sunday night from Oakland. Mrs. Sewall fell from a train at that point nearly two months ago and has since been undergoing treatment for her injuries.

A Wonderful Book.

Gentlemen: The Dr. Sanden Electric Belt is a wonderful time-saver and gives a quick relief. Enclosed find 10 cents for pamphlet with full information. For overworked and impaired men, for those suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretion, premature decay, lost manhood, lack of energy, nervous debility, lame back, rheumatism, etc., it is the best known remedy. Fully illustrated, with 150 pages of valuable information, sent free (sealed) upon request. Call on or address, DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 704 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—9 to 5 daily. Sundays, 10 to 1. Beware of imitations and cheap electric belts offered for sale by fakers. The genuine Dr. Sanden Electric Belt is not to be sold by anyone except the manufacturers. Beware of imitations offered on the strength of our reputation. The genuine Dr. Sanden Electric Belt is sold only by us and by our regular agents. Our agents are required to show their authority to sell our belts. Our agents are also required to show our pamphlet with the prices plainly printed therein, and to deliver the belt with our printed guarantee, which we will honor. Beware of imitations and cheap electric belts offered by irresponsible fakers.

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Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, ANTON JOHNSON AND HIS wife, Kristina Johnson, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman June 20th, 1891, and recorded July 1st, 1891, in book 123 of deeds, at page 332 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Anton Johnson and Kristina Johnson, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on June 1st, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number five (5), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-three (23) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights and water ditches, water contracts and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertaining to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
wm6

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, MARTIN DENICKE AND HIS wife, Martha Denicke, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman April 20th, 1894, and recorded April 23d, 1894, in book 130 of deeds, at page 424 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Martin Denicke, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest on said note.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on June 1st, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section number twenty-six (26), and the east half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty (20) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights and water ditches, water contracts and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertain to said lands.

ED R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
wm6

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Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, RICHARD B. BUTLER AND HIS wife, Mary F. Butler, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman on April 16th, 1892, and recorded April 19th, 1892, in book 139 of deeds, at page 133 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note made by the said Richard B. Butler and Mary F. Butler, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest on said note.

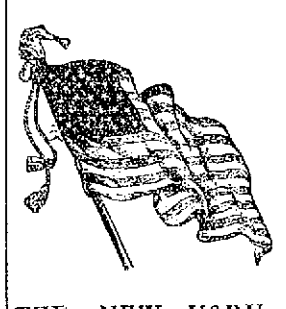
Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on June 1st, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section number twenty-six (26), and the east half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty (20) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights and water ditches, water contracts and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertain to said lands.

ED R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Reliable War News

War With Spain



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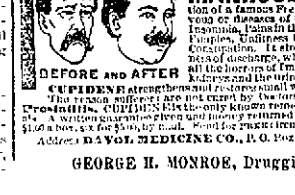

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pain in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Diffidence in Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Consumption. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents gonorrhœa and discharges, which if not checked lead to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the Urine, the Kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

BEFORE and AFTER

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per c

A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS

A Marked Expansion East and West.

Enormous Movement of Food Products.

The Iron Industry Has Reached an Unprecedented Development.

NEW YORK May 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

The nation faces war with a reviving volume of business. The west is doing its part and more, but at the east also the volume of business is now expanding.

Without abatement in any important line, the great outgo of wheat and corn continues to stimulate business at the west and railroad earnings show an increase over last year of 15.1 per cent in trunk lines, 8.8 per cent in granger roads and in the other western roads 14.6 per cent, while eastbound shipments from Chicago in three weeks have been 388,908 tons against 150,312 last year and 164,828 tons in 1892.

This is largely because of the enormous movement of bread-stuffs. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, have been 3,726,442 bushels for the week against 1,536,607 bushels last year, though Pacific exports were only 92,184 bushels against 314,835 bushels last year.

Wheat receipts at the west do not diminish, but run far beyond those of a year ago—for the week 4,625,253 bushels against 2,969,173 bushels last year. In four weeks exports from both coasts have been 13,691,874 bushels against 5,704,334 last year.

Starting this month with the greatest consumption ever known the iron industry has made surprising progress in new orders which reached about 100,000 tons in bars alone, over 50,000 having been placed at Chicago and 15,000 at Wheeling, mainly resulting from the extraordinary demand for agricultural implements. Heavy contracts for structural work amount during the week to at least 15,000 tons, with others reported at many western cities. Plate contracts outside of the heavy demand for the government are very large and include 5000 tons for ship yards in Glasgow and Belfast. Many structural and bridge contracts at the west are pending, with probability of large orders during the coming week. A better demand prevails for textile goods, with a slight advance in print cloths and a substantial gain in sales of staples.

Wool sales during the week have been only 3,745,100 pounds, of which 2,459,100 were domestic against 6,812,400 a year ago and 4,221,500 in the same week of 1892. The manufacturers are largely supplied with material, although some who have heavy government contracts are obliged to buy different grades of wool than those they have in hand. Activity in the market is prevented by the fact that western holders almost universally believe in higher prices than can be yet realized in eastern markets, so that purchasing is very light.

The silk mills are all busy and the linen manufacture is making a good record for itself.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Bradstreets will say tomorrow:

A total volume of business fully proportioned to or in excess of that usually noted at this season of the year is indicated by reports this week. The exceptions are generally where weather conditions have made for irregularity and perhaps dullness. In most sections of the country the situation generally remains satisfactory. The volume of bank clearings, as was to be expected, shows the contraction usual toward the close of the month of May, but with few exceptions the crop situation, the volume of railway earnings and the reports from a number of leading industries point to a maximum volume of business doing in most parts of the country. Relatively the best trade reports continue as for some time past, to come from the central west and northwest, where the outlook, both as regards crop yield and prices, continues eminently satisfactory to agricultural interests. The wheat situation shows little change in the week.

The demand for merchant iron and bars is reported very good, the latter particularly being a reflection of free buying by manufacturers of agricultural implements who report heavy orders based upon flattering cereal crop prospects. The market for pig iron is rather more quiet and prices at leading centers show some shading, confidence in a future large business, however, being as yet unimpaired. Signs accumulate that the long looked-for improvement in the wool trade is nearer realization, rather more business being reported at most eastern markets. This, in part, is a result of good buying against contracts for government work and partly also an outcome of the firmer tone and slightly increased activity at western markets where prices are reported firmer.

Cereal exports still continue unprecedentedly heavy, wheat shipments for the week aggregating 4,309,133 bushels against 4,064,000 bushels last week and 2,081,000 bushels this week a year ago.

Corn exports are among the largest on record, aggregating 6,164,456 bushels this week, against 5,550,000 bushels last week and 2,185,000 bushels this week a year ago.

Business failures in the United States this week number 231, an increase of 20 over last week, but compared with 257 this week a year ago.

THE SEVENTH SUPPLIED.

Arms and Accoutrements Distributed to the Boys.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—This morning the government quartermaster sent to the Seventh regiment the balance of its supplies, hats, caps, shoes and underwear, which were distributed to the men, who were in need of them particularly the shoes and underwear.

With the exception of guns the southern California regiment is now complete in equipment and it expects to have its new arms, Springfields, model 1884, tomorrow.

To be Settled by Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Canadian negotiations which have been in progress here for the past week were concluded tonight, when a definite agreement was reached for the creation of a commission which shall consider all the subjects of controversy between the United States and Canada and frame a treaty between the imperial government and the United States for the complete adjustment of their controversies. The agreement is now to be submitted to the British government for its approval, and when this is given the organization of the committee will be completed.

FORECAST OF ANNEXATION

A Significant Amendment by Morgan.

The Senate and the Spanish Islands.

If Occupied They Are to be Taxed and Governed According to American Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The house was this afternoon inactive for more than an hour while roll call was taken and the sergeant-at-arms was engaged in bringing in absent members to make a quorum, the absence of which was disclosed by the roll call. The suspension was caused by a wrangle growing out of the attempt of Mr. Tongue of Oregon to deliver a general pension speech when the house was considering a private pension measure (Dalzell of Pennsylvania in the chair.)

Mr. Richardson (Democrat) of Tennessee made a protest to the order, that the speech of Mr. Tongue was not germane to the pending bill. Mr. Cannon (Republican) of Illinois took issue with the Tennessee member. The speaker sustained the point of order and Mr. Cannon appealed from the decision. Upon the motion of Mr. Richardson to table the appeal, 87 voted in the affirmative and 11 in the negative. Mr. Cannon made the point of no quorum and a roll call of the house followed. It was more than an hour before the requisite quorum appeared. The appeal was then laid upon the table, yeas 134, nays 3, and consideration of private pension bills proceeded. With the foregoing exception today's session was without incident.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—When the house met today a yea and nay vote was taken upon the bill undisposed of when adjournment was taken yesterday, to amend the internal revenue law relating to bondage and outage periods of distilled spirits. The bill passed 132 to 65.

The house then went on with the consideration of the private calendar.

Upon motion of Mr. Dingley the house agreed to adjourn to Tuesday, Monday being Decoration Day.

The senate resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore Dewey and cause to be struck bronze metals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay and distribute them to the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron, was passed unanimously without debate.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Soon after the senate convened this morning, Mr. Carter reported from the military affairs committee a bill providing for a second assistant secretary of war, to be named by the President and to receive a salary of $4,000.

After a delay of 15 minutes a quorum was secured and the bill was passed.

Mr. Morgan then offered an amendment to the war revenue measure as follows:

"When any of the islands of the Atlantic or Pacific oceans are owned by the United States, or, when they are occupied by the civil or military forces of the United States as a result of war with Spain, or as a necessary means of conducting such war, to be determined by the President as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, it shall be lawful and within his discretion for the President to appoint a civil or military governor of such island or any group of such islands with full authority under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe not inconsistent with the laws of civilized warfare, to maintain good order and to protect the lives and property and the domestic peace of the people thereof.

"And there shall be extended over such islands and enforced therein such parts and provisions of the tax laws of the United States or of such islands, with or relating to customs duties or to internal taxation as shall, in the judgment and discretion of the President, be justly applicable to such islands during the existence of the war with Spain.

"The currency of the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper money, shall be a lawful tender in said islands so owned or occupied, in the same manner and to the same extent that they are legal tender in the United States for the payment of all debts, public or private.

"And the provisions of this act that relate to such islands, together with such regulations as shall be made by order of the President for executing the same, shall remain in force until the same are altered, amended or repealed by act of congress."

Consideration of the war revenue measure was resumed, Mr. Teller taking the floor to continue his speech begun yesterday.

A speech on the war revenue bill was delivered this afternoon by Mr. Gorman (Democrat) of Maryland. In the course of an argument in support of a tax on corporations he denounced as "infamous" the decision of the supreme court declaring the income tax law of 1894 as unconstitutional. Mr. Gorman took decided issue with the majority of his fellow Democrats upon their propositions to coin the silver seigniorage and to issue legal tender notes and made a powerful argument in favor of the issuance of bonds to raise funds with which to prosecute the war.

Mr. Teller concluded his speech begun yesterday.

Mr. Nelson (Republican) of Minnesota presented a carefully prepared argument against the issue of legal tender notes.

In a speech of two hours, Mr. Cockrell (Democrat) of Missouri discussed the financial question in contention between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Know Dewey's Teacher.

[From the Santa Cruz Surf.]

Both Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Greene of this city, well remember the schoolmaster Z. K. Pangborn, whose judicious application of the rawhide at the right time turned the course of George Dewey's life, and made an Admiral of the man whose boyish bent had heretofore been altogether for mischief, as related in the Surf a few days since.

The Greenes were pupils of Pangborn at a latter period than the Dewey incident referred to. Their recollection of Pangborn is that he was a man of strong personality and a remarkable teacher. Mr. Greene says he never saw him with a text book in his hand. He was constantly on his feet and was apparently omnipresent as far as his pupils were concerned.

Santa Cruz Defeats Oakland.

SANTA CRUZ, May 30.—The local baseball team defeated the Oaklands here today. Score: Santa Cruz 11, Oakland 5.

The visitors made all their runs in the eighth inning.

GORMAN ON CORPORATIONS

The Maryland Senator Talks Out.

Wolcott Fears the War Will be Long.

The United States Should be in a Position to Meet Complications.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—After the transaction this morning of some routine business the senate resumed consideration of the war revenue measure. The sergeant-at-arms had to request the attendance of absent senators, and it required twenty-five minutes to secure a quorum. Mr. Allison said he hoped a vote could now be secured on the corporation tax proposition. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Gorman of Maryland, which provides for a special excise tax upon all corporations whose gross receipts are more than $250,000 per annum of one-half of one per cent.

Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia suggested to Mr. Gorman that he accept an amendment making the tax one quarter of one per cent.

Mr. Gorman presented an argument in favor of his amendment. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky suggested that, as a proposition of law, it might be well for Mr. Gorman entirely to exempt from taxation, $250,000 of the receipts of railway corporations. If the receipts did not reach $250,000 they would not be taxed.

Mr. Gorman had no particular objection to the suggestion offered by Mr. Lindsay. In reply to the suggestion that the rate of tax proposed should be reduced, Mr. Gorman declared that the corporations and their friends were making a great mistake, in his judgment, in endeavoring to escape from the proposed tax and to evade their just and equitable share of the burdens of war. Mr. Daniels of Virginia said that while he had no desire unduly to delay the passage of the pending bill, he thought a full discussion of its important provisions ought to be had. He favored the tax upon the gross earnings of corporations and expressed his regret that objections to it on the ground of its suspected unconstitutionality had been made. These objections he desired to answer by citations by authorities. He made an elaborate presentation of his views upon the respective state and federal powers of taxation as put in question by the pending bill, contending that the taxation upon corporations was warranted fully by the law as existing and interpreted by the courts. In the course of Mr. Daniel's speech the vice-president laid before the senate a communication from the Ohio legislature announcing the report of the committee of the senate in the investigation of charge of bribery against the junior Ohio senator, Mr. Hanna. The communication was referred to the committee on privileges. Mr. Daniel presented an argument in favor of an income tax.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, member of the finance committee, spoke in advocacy of the position taken by the Republican minority of the committee. He said it was a source of gratification to him that no political turn or to the debate thus far. Until the been offered to the bill not one feature had been suggested that was not perfectly relevant to it.

Mr. Wolcott, referring to the desirability of placing the government in excellent financial condition at this time, said that he was satisfied that with the exception of Great Britain no European country could conduct war with the United States which would be so expensive as would the war with Spain. No other foreign country, except Great Britain, had colonies which in time of war it would be necessary for the United States to occupy. No man could say that the war would come to a speedy conclusion and it could not be said that it might not result in complications of the most serious nature. It would require but a spark to set the whole of Europe aflame, and that spark might be struck from the clashing swords of the United States and Spain at any moment. He did not believe that any country in Europe would intervene between the contending nations except on grounds of pure humanity, for not one cared to assume the risk of a war conflagration that might sweep the civilized world.

Referring to the suggested enmity of France to the United States, Mr. Wolcott declared the people of the country did not reliably announce the position of France. He was positively familiar with the situation in France and was satisfied that except in the newspapers and among a few of their followers, the French sentiment towards the United States was most friendly. He paid a high tribute to the premier of France. He was one of the staunchest friends America had in Europe and was in perfect consonance with our ideas and policies. No complications, he was certain, would arise from that quarter.

From whatever source complications might spring, however, the United States must be in a position to meet them with composure, dignity and honor. The attitude of Great Britain during the present war had been, he said, of incalculable benefit to this country.

Mr. Wolcott then entered upon a discussion of the pending bill, strongly advocating the issue of bonds, as proposed by the Republican minority of the finance committee and the proposed stamp tax.

Discussing the tax upon corporations, as proposed by the majority of the finance committee he said taxes should be levied with a view to the ability to pay. Proceeding, he said all railroad mileage was now paying 3.48 per cent upon gross receipts; 16.4 per cent upon net receipts or 44.5 per cent upon net receipts after fixed charges had been paid. He said 16.75 per cent of all the railroads of the country were now in the hands of receivers. He criticised the tax upon bank investments as likely to result in double, triple and probably quintuple taxation by reason of the law requiring banks to keep a per centage of their deposits in depositories designated by the government. He said he favored in this respect, the bill as reported by the Republican members of the committee.

Addressing himself to the coinage of the plan as a general proposition, but offering an amendment directing the coinage to proceed at the rate of not less than $4,000,000 per month and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue silver certificates as the silver is coined. He attacked the proposition to issue $150,000,000 in greenbacks, and said: "Mr. President, I am shocked and surprised now at men who I know, are not of that populistic element that simply want the coinage of silver, tin or anything else for the sake of having more mombel men of the rock-ribbed Democratic party, a party that has been always a hard money party and declared itself desirous of only gold and silver as the money of the constitution, as voting now to put out $150,000,000 of greenbacks without a dollar of gold or silver to back it up. Concluding his speech Mr. Wolcott supported the minority bond provision providing a bond issue in the nature of a popular loan which could be taken by the people generally. He contended such a loan would be readily taken by popular subscription. In this connection he criticised Secretary Gage, who he said, recently expressed before the committee on finance, his belief that the people would not absorb such a loan as was proposed. "His wish, I am inclined to believe," said the senator, "was father to the thought, and I trust is the only man in the country who cherishes the belief."

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's speech a proposition was made to vote upon the amendment offered by Mr. Gorman of Maryland, limiting the excise tax upon railroad, steamboat, electric light, telegraph, telephone, express and other corporations to those whose gross receipts exceed $250,000 annually and making the tax one half of 1 per cent.

Mr. Aldrich moved to lay upon the table the amendment offered by the committee, for which Mr. Gorman's amendment was intended as a substitute.

The motion to table was made with the understanding that Mr. Gorman's amendment should be placed upon its adoption, should the motion to table prevail. This brought on the most important vote yet taken in the senate upon the revenue bill. The vote resulted in ayes 41, nays 27. By a vote of 33 to 31 the senate decided to adjourn until next Tuesday.

CUTTING CABLES

Not a Difficult Operation for Brave Men.

How the St. Louis Did the Work at Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The incident of the attempt to sever cable connection between Cuba and the rest of the world, which was one of the latest objects which engaged the St. Louis in the stay in the West Indies, was told as follows by one who was on board the cruiser:

Orders were given by Admiral Sampson to Captain Goodrich on May 15th to take the fleet tender in tow and to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and cut the cables at that point. The grappling implements were secured from the tug Wamptucket on May 16th, and at 11 p. m. the expedition in the small boats left the cruiser for the entrance of Santiago. It was then perfectly dark and hazy and the Santiago light was burning brightly. After the departure of the cable-cutting party signals from two gunboats were seen.

At 3 a. m., May 17th, the expedition returned with part of one cable, but it had failed to find the second, which is close under the fort and was protected by two patrol boats. Then a second attempt was made to cut the cable on the other side of the island. At 7 a. m. the St. Louis fired its first gun at the forts protecting the entrance to Santiago harbor, and after a little time the fire was returned by one gun which must have been a two-pounder.

At 8 a. m. the St. Louis was about eight miles distant from the fort which seemed to be unprotected by modern guns. After three hours' grappling in over 500 fathoms the cable had not been found. At 12:15 p. m. the guns of Morro castle opened fire, followed by the shore batteries on the southerly point and also the west battery.

The St. Louis kept up a constant fire from her bow guns and soon succeeded in silencing the guns of Morro castle. The garrison Spaniards could be seen running in all directions. Most of the shots from the forts fell short of the ships. Shells from the mortar battery went over the cruiser and exploded in the water quite close to the St. Louis. The mortar battery ceased at 12:15 p. m., after a fusillade of 41 minutes. After the firing the cable was grappled, hauled on board and cut.

The St. Louis crew behaved in a very cool manner under the fire and Captain Goodrich and W. G. Randle, the latter of the American line, at the close of the engagement, complimented all hands for their bravery.

Italian Cabinet Resigns.

ROME, May 28.—The Italian cabinet has resigned. King Humbert has instructed the Marquis di Rudini to reorganize the cabinet.

The Marquis Vizcount di Velosta, the minister for foreign affairs, was the first to hand in his resignation. According to an official statement on the subject, he resigned owing to a difference at todays meeting over the parliamentary programme and the other ministers followed his example.

More Missionaries Massacred.

LONDON, May 28. The governor of Sierra Leone cables to the colonial office that the Rev. M. T. Grew and Mrs. Grew, the American missionaries, were massacred about May 8 at Taiama, near the scene of the other massacres. The governors' information comes from Colonel Woodgate, the commander of a British West African force, which has just captured Taiama with the loss of three men killed and five wounded.

A GRAND COMBINE.

Germany May Enter an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

"I am in a position to inform you that the English officers' expressions of friendship to Germany, ambiguously referred to by Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham, were of most decided character.

In fact, they have taken official, as well as non- official, Germany by surprise.

"It is even asserted here that the project includes a possible colonial concession of great value to Germany, presumably as the price for drawing Germany away from Russia.

"I have also authority for the statement that the idea of England, Germany and America joining hands is being seriously entertained, not so much here as in Washington and London, where it is forced on German attention.

"The rumor that Sir Frank Lascelles was about to be transferred from here is utterly unfounded. The British ambassador is persona gratissima with the Emperor."

The Gilt Edges Win.

SACRAMENTO, May 30.—The Gilt Edges defeated the Stocktons at Snow Flake Park today by a score of 12 to 2. The game was replete with snappy plays and won the plaudits of the spectators. The features of the game were a wonderful left-hand stop by Lochhead and double plays by Lockhead, Doanie and Cavaley of the Gilt Edges, and by Billings, Smith and Muller of the Stocktons. Score:

Gilt Edges 12, hits 17, errors 2. Stockton 2, hits 5, errors 6. Batteries—Doyle and Stanley; Stewart and Peters. Umpire, Levy.

Miss Nellie Dinwiddie of Petaluma was in Fresno Sunday visiting with friends.

THURSTON AT ARLINGTON

Nebraska Senator's Great Speech.

Sectionalism Gives Way to Patriotism.

The Spirits of Washington and Lincoln, and Grant and Lee Fire a United Nation.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The observance of Memorial Day in Washington was even more general than usual and the program of the ceremonies at historic Arlington, the soldiers' home and other cemeteries, where rest the soldier dead, were more elaborate than for many years. The services at Arlington were especially impressive.

A large number of Grand Army posts assembled at their headquarters on Pennsylvania avenue at 10 o'clock and, headed by bands of music, marched up the avenue past the White House to Seventeenth street, thence down H street to Thirteenth, where trains were taken to Arlington, which was reached about 12 o'clock. Here the procession, which had been augmented by members of several other patriotic organizations, was reformed on the south of Arlington mansion, headed by the Fourth artillery band. The procession marched to the tomb of the "Unknown dead," where a halt was made while the band played a dirge. Soon after it separated into detachments and proceeded with the decoration of the other graves.

The President, who left the White House at 11:30, accompanied by Vice-President Hobart and Secretary and Mrs. Gage, arrived at about 12:30 o'clock and proceeded at once to the amphitheatre where they were joined by the other distinguished guests. An elaborated program was carried out, of which the principal feature was an oration by Senator John Thurston of Nebraska.

Following is an abstract of the oration of Senator Thurston:

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest;
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung."

Blessed are the dead whose memory is perpetuated by the flower service of a grateful people, and how truly immortal are those who give their lives for liberty. To have lived long, purposeless, neutral years is nothing, to have lived a few glorious hours, to have bravely faced the infinite, to have calmly met the master in humanity's cause is sublime. Why mourn for those who slumber here? Their epitaphs are written in the grandest history of the ages. Before them will reverently pass the procession of the centuries. And every headstone roundabout, even those without a name, will be given honorable place in the mighty monument that is to commemorate the ennobling and uplifting of the human race.

My countrymen, these men who died may not have known, but you and I know now, that the roar of their battles was but the echo of God's footstep moving on. I am a believer in an overruling Providence, in the infinite wisdom that guides the destiny of nations as of men.

I am deeply impressed with the thought that we, as a nation, are struggling onward and upward to the fulfilment of a supreme purpose. It was God's providence that kept the new world in all its virgin strength. It was God's providence that gave strength and victory to the little band of sturdy patriots who wrought the mighty circle of American independence. It spoke in every line of the declaration of independence, it inspired the pen of emancipation and the sword of Appomattox. It inspired Washington, Lincoln and Grant. It selected each for his glorious work, so gloriously performed. Let the fool answer how he will, I prefer to see the finger of Supreme design. The finger, may be, is even now moving toward another man: a man who shall lead our triumphant hosts to a glorious victory for liberty and humanity that shall wreak God's vengeance on wicked, cruel, merciless Spain, and drive from this hemisphere the last vestige of tyranny and oppression. And it may well be that some sword, sheathed in defeat by the judgment of God, that liberty might be the heritage of every American child, will now, by command of Jehovah himself, leap from its scabbard to give liberty and self-government to the oppressed and down trodden people of the beautiful island of Cuba.

What an inspiring sight to see those who once fought against each other now rallying under the one flag, exulting and rejoicing that the same field of the union banner holds in equal honor every star of statehood, and singing together the rearranged music of the union, Yankee Doodle and Dixie, the favorite airs.

Under normal conditions, I am opposed to sermonizing, the reading of homilies and the discussion of public questions on Decoration Day. I believe our service should be a love service of prayer and praise and song; that out of the heroic memories of the past we should draw new inspirations and find new ardor for the preservation of the free institutions which come to us through the baptism of fire and blood. But, my countrymen, for the first time in the history of Decoration Day, we are at war. Once more upon the soil of old Virginia the Federal bayonets are agleam. From day to day the boys in blue pass by; the call of the bugle is heard even in this city of the silent dead. This time, thank God, the war is not sectional. There are no brothers arrayed against brothers; no Americans against Americans. There is only one uniform in all the land, one flag in all the sky, one sentiment in the breasts of all the heroes of the republic.

War is a terrible thing, to be shunned and avoided whenever and as far as possible. But I have no sympathy with those who believe that war should be avoided at the sacrifice of national honor; at the expense of humanity or the loss of liberty. I cannot love those who turn deaf ears to the unceasing cries of victims of tyranny, inhumanity and barbarity, because liberty and relief can only come through the shedding of blood. If I read God's history aright, civilization and christianity have not come from the survival of the fittest, but by the sacrifice of the best. What puny human intelligence dares to assert that the blood of Lexington was not sacred, even as the blood of Calvary. Warren at Bunker Hill, Baker at Ball's Bluff, Bagley at Cardenas, all gloriously died to hasten the coming of God's kingdom on earth. Yea, and Dewey, in the harbor of Manila, was the blessed messenger of God's just wrath.

I do not know when this war with Spain will cease. I do not know what sacrifices we may yet be called upon to make. I do not know how many head stones may yet be added to this city of the dead. I do not know how many mother's hearts may mourn. I do not know how many altars may be desolated. But I do know that whatever the cost, the delivering of the new world from the barbarity and inhumanity of Spain's merciless despotism will be worth it all. I do know that the coming together of all the people in enduring friendship and abiding love; I do know that the consecration of American energies, the uplifting of American sentiment in so unselfish and holy cause. I do know that this touching of elbow under the one flag by the men and sons of the men who faced each other on our battle fields under two flags; I do know that this accomplishment of God's great purpose will bring to the American people God's choicest blessing and reward.

And I have faith to believe that from above the opened heavens the great war President, Abraham Lincoln, looks down approvingly upon our great war President, Wm. McKinley, while Grant and Lee, could they but speak to us today, would fire the hearts of their old lieutenants now in command of the armies of the United States with the stirring cry "On to Cuba."

"Rest in peace, oh, mighty dead. The cause for which you fought can never be assailed again. Rest in peace—the race whose freedom you achieved will bless you with their latest breath. Rest in peace—the union you preserved remains forever, and liberty, equal rights and justice is the heritage of your descendants to the judgment day. God bless the men who followed the flag.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Mother Country Significantly Remembered.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Not since the year of its institution has Memorial Day had a more impressive observance than that of today. At the Lincoln monument in Fairmount Park, services were held by the George G. Meade post No. 1, after which the post visited the grave of General Meade.

An address was delivered by Archdeacon Cyrus D. Brady.

At Laurel Hill cemetery, General Daniel E. Sickles was orator of the day, and an address was also delivered by General St. Clair A. Mulholland. At the tomb of Anna M. Ross, in Monument cemetery, marked honors were paid.

Colonel Fred Taylor, post No. 19, after attending services, marched to Odd Fellows cemetery. In the parade was a pony phaeton, containing two little girls, one dressed as America and the other as England. A float capable of seating sixty-five children of the public schools, decorated with the national colors of the United States and England, was also a feature.

IN TENNESSEE.

Impressive Services at Nashville and Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30.—The graves of the federal soldiers in the national cemeteries near Nashville and Murfreesboro were decorated today.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 30.—On account of the volunteer army encamped where thousands of veteran soldiers buried here lost their lives during the civil war, the Decoration Day exercises today were unusually impressive. The 13,000 graves in the national cemetery were covered with flowers and flags. At 3 p. m. a long procession formed, and to the strains of martial music furnished by the Fourth Ohio regiment band, marched to the stand in the cemetery, where the exercises were held.

REGIMENTS PARTICIPATED.

A Military Celebration at Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 30.—The presence of 800 members of two regiments of the Iowa National Guard, comprising the troops still remaining in camp McKinley, contributed to give Memorial Day a military aspect. Where salutes had been fired in previous years by single companies of the national guard, entire regiments participated today. The memorial address was delivered by John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs.

RECIPROCITY.

The New Tariff Arrangement With France.

American Canned Meats, Dried Fruits, Etc., Admitted at Reduced Duty.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The President late this afternoon issued the following proclamation:

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation.

Whereas, Pursuant to section 3 of the act of congress approved July 24, 1897, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States," the governments of the United States and the French republic have, in the spirit of amity and with a desire to improve their commercial relations, entered into a commercial agreement in which reciprocity and equivalent concessions have been, in the judgment of the President, secured according to the provision of said section, whereby the following articles of commerce, being the products and manufactures of the United States, are to be admitted into France on and after the 1st day of June, 1898, at the minimum rate of duty, not exceeding the rates respectively appearing in the following table, namely:

Canned meats, 15 francs per 100 kilos.

Table fruits, fresh, lemons, oranges, cedrats and their varieties not mentioned, 5 francs per 100 kilos.

Mandarine oranges, 10 francs per 100 kilos.

Common table grapes, 10 francs per 100 kilos.

Apples and peaches, for the table, 2 francs per 100 kilos.

Other fruits, except hot house grapes and fruits, 3 francs per 100 kilos.

Fruits, dried or preserved, excluding raisins, apples and pears for the table, 10 francs per 100 kilos.

Prunes, 10 francs per 100 kilos.

Other fruits, 5 francs per 100 kilos.

Common woods, logs, .05 francs per 100 kilos.

Sawed or squared timber exceeding 35 mm. and less than 80 mm. in thickness, 1.25 francs per 10 kilos.

Wood sawed, 35 mm. or less in thickness, 1.75 francs per 100 kilos.

Paving blocks, 1.75 francs per 100 kilos.

Staves, .75 francs per 100 kilos.

Hoops, .50 francs per 100 kilos.

Apples or pears, crushed or cut and dried, 1.50 francs per 100 kilos.

Manufactured and prepared pork meats, 5 francs per 100 kilos.

Lard and its compounds, 25 francs per 100 kilos.

Herein, in further execution of the provisions of said section, it is hereby declared that one day after the 1st day of June, 1898, and during the continuance in force of the agreement aforesaid and until otherwise declared, the imposition and collection of the duties heretofore imposed and collected upon the following named articles and products of France by virtue of said act are hereby suspended, and in place thereof the duties shall be imposed and collected thereon according to the provisions of said section 3 as follows:

On argols or crude tartar or wine less 5 per centum ad valorem.

On brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials $1.20 per proof gallon.

On paintings in oil or water colors pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 centum ad valorem

It is further declared that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected upon still wines and vermuths, the product of France, under the provisions of the United States tariff act of 1897, are conditionally suspended and in place thereof shall be imposed and collected on and after the 1st day of June 1898, as follows, namely:

On still wines and vermuths in casks 35 cents per gallon.

In bottles or jugs per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quarter, 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint $1.25 per case and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Now, therefore, be it known that I William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the customs duties of the respective countries to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of May, 1898, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
President.

William R. Day, Secretary of State.

LAFAYETTE'S GRAVE

Becomes the Scene of International Honors.

PARIS, May 30.—With a view to check the blatant pro Spanish feeling here and enlist the sympathies of Frenchmen on the side of America, a special effort was made by the American colony today to do honor to the memory of Lafayette. A big gathering proceeded to his tomb in the Picpus cemetery, which was decorated with wreaths and national flags. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, deposited the American wreaths and in an eloquent speech referred to America's debt to Lafayette and the "unbreakable ties between the two people." He was warmly applauded.

M. Bartholdi followed in the same strain, but he said he deplored the fact that it was believed that there existed a new spirit among modern Americans, which differed from the traditions of the founders of the Republic."

Continuing, M. Bartholdi said Frenchmen looked to General Porter and Americans like him to keep "the United States faithful to its great principles of liberty and justice which presided at the birth of the Republic."

The military band present played the American and French anthems and all those who attended the ceremonies passed in single file before the tomb.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The Silver Leader May Yet be a Major.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 30.—The Third regiment with W. J. Bryan in its ranks as a private is now full and will be offered to the federal government. It was expected Mr. Bryan would lead the regiment in battle, but Governor Holcomb has received the following, which has disarranged the plan:

"Governor of Nebraska, Lincoln: It is estimated that about 660 enlisted men will be required to fill to the maximum the organizations already in service from your state. It is desired to know how far you will be able to furnish the above number.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

The recruiting of 660 additional men to serve in two regiments under Colonel Bills and Colonel Bratt will take such a proportion of Nebraska's quota under the second call that there will be only a part of a regiment left for Mr. Bryan to command, and if he goes to the front with the Nebraska troops he can only hold a commission as a major general.

The Governor wired back as follows:

"R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:—Answering telegraphic inquiry, Nebraska will promptly furnish full quota of men assigned it and in such a manner as your department may prescribe. If you mean to ask my opinion I would respectfully suggest that in my judgment the present maximum strength will prove more efficient and more satisfactory to the officers and men, companies to be kept recruited to present strength. Anticipating the possibility of a second call, a third regiment has been organized under command of W. J. Bryan, which is at your service. Could be ready for muster on a few days' notice.

"SILAS M. HOLCOMB.
"Governor of Nebraska."

THE RAISIN CITY BAND.

Serenaded the "Republican" Office Yesterday Forenoon.

The Raisin City band serenaded the Republican office after the Decoration Day parade yesterday morning. Several patriotic tunes were rendered in splendid style. The band is composed of a number of young musicians who have been taught by Leader J. H. Cray, and yesterday was their first appearance. The band was complimented on all sides for its music during the procession and many persons were surprised when told that it was Fresno's new musical organization.

The band is composed of the following: J. H. Cray, A. L. McCray, J. T. Holden, G. W. Giffin, W. Sutherland, P. Boysen, Joe Hudson, C. Seeberg, G. Bancroft, George Clark, J. E. Sutherland, H. Monk, W. H. Foster, H. L. Clark, S. Giffin and W. Holden.

Lost Part of a Thumb.

Miss O'Neil, residing about four miles south of Charles O'Neil's in the Madera foothills, met with a serious accident Sunday evening which caused her the loss of part of the thumb of the left hand. She was examining a shotgun and the cartridge exploded while the gun was open, the recoiling shell striking the thumb and shattering the bone and flesh nearly to the hand. She was brought to Fresno early yesterday morning for surgical treatment.

A Pleasant Outing.

A jolly crowd spent Saturday at Wood's grove on the San Joaquin river. The day was passed pleasantly in boating, dancing and playing games. Among those present were the Misses Anna Iverson, Josie Iverson, Marguerite Lawson, Alice Smith, Alice Dron, Daisy Dron, Athena Winblad, Bell Kanstrup, Jennie Kanstrup, Bessie Smith, Oscar Smith, Ivan Smith, Homer Smith, Albert Smith, Otto Johnson, Will Spence. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Buffington.

Frightened Two Burglars.

On Sunday night about 12 o'clock Nightwatchman Cuthbert discovered two men in the alley at the rear of Kutner-Goldstein Co.'s establishment and called upon them to stop. The men ran away, however, and the officer fired two shots in the air to accelerate their speed. Cuthbert thinks that the men were planning a burglary which would have been committed but for his timely arrival.

BEATS KLONDYKE

Rich Gold Strike In Fresno.

Was Discovered Near Trimmer Springs.

D. S. Snodgrass on the Ground Floor—Selmaites Rush for the New District.

Selma has gone wild over a rich strike made at Trimmer Springs this week by J. M. Lowe. Nearly half the population of the town is either on the way or preparing to go to the new El Dorado. There has been intense excitement in the town during the last four days because of the mining boom and fortunate citizens of the place who located claims last Friday and Saturday believe that they have a fortune in sight.

J. M. Lowe and a 16 year-old boy discovered the new Fresno county gold field while herding hogs in the mountains near Trimmer Springs about ten days ago. A piece of rock veined all through with gold was noticed by the swine-herders and each located a claim.

With a little development work it was discovered that a rich body of ore had been struck. Lowe and the boy hardly realized the value of their find and this may lose them the benefit of the discovery. Lowe came down to Selma last week and brought along some marvelously rich specimens with him. He called on D. S. Snodgrass, the banker, and asked him what he thought of the rock. The banker almost jumped out of his chair with joy when he gazed upon the almost solid chunk of gold of which the specimen consisted. However, he learned that Lowe wanted his advice in regard to the development of the claim and suggested that he was willing to supply the man with a grub stake for a two-thirds interest in the mine.

Lowe consented and the two men returned to Trimmer Springs to begin the work upon the property. Banker Snodgrass was astounded at the richness of the ore in sight and work was immediately commenced to uncover the ledge. Snodgrass also secured possession of the claim owned by the boy and filed a claim on it for M. Sides, it is said. He then returned to Selma and tried to keep the strike a secret, but in some way the news leaked out.

On Wednesday of last week J. B. Sturgeon, Justice Tucker and T. F. Montgomery, it is reported, jumped the claim taken up by Snodgrass for Sides. They tore down the notices on Sides' claim as it was asserted that he was not entitled to it on account of Snodgrass locating it for him. The three claim jumpers returned to Selma and then the original locator, the young hog herder, took possession. He had been driven away in the first place, it is said, by Snodgrass, and returned with his father to retake the property.

On Friday about thirty citizens left Selma for the scene of the new strike and several of them have returned with very rich specimens of ore.

J. D. Wagner, Constable W. M. Spencer and J. W. Anderson returned to Selma on Saturday night and they report that the ledge is marvelously rich. Lowe said that he took out over $1000 from a small amount of ore which he crushed with a hammer. The croppings from the ledge may be traced for several miles.

Fifty or sixty Selma people have located claims in the vicinity and the camp is said to be a lively one, as every man is armed and ready to protect his location from jumpers. It is said that at last accounts Snodgrass had gained possession of the claims discovered by the boy and was guarding it with shotguns. The reports, however, come in a roundabout way and their accuracy cannot be vouched for.

IS NOT A POPULIST.

J. W. Green Wishes All to Know He is a Democrat

J. W. Green, who ran for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff in Madera county, does not care to be classed as a fusionist or a Populist. He is proud of being a Democrat and writes the following letter to remove any doubt of this fact:

"Editor Republican: In your article headed 'Madera Fusion,' you have J. W. Green as Populist nominee for Recorder. He spells his name with a final 'e,' and I do not. I was before the Democratic convention as a candidate for Sheriff and was defeated by W. B. Thurman. I don't want to be taken by my Fresno friends as a Populist, for I am a Democrat, and my defeat makes me a better Democrat than ever. If the party is to be purified or reformed, I say weed out the corruption and not go to some one else to help you to win. 'Stand or fall' should be the word.

"J. W. GREEN,
"Better known as 'Dock.'
"Madera, May 29, 1898."

A BIRTHDAY PARTY

In Honor of Miss Ida O'Neill's Tenth Birthday.

Miss Ida O'Neill entertained a number of her friends yesterday afternoon at her parents' residence in honor of her tenth birthday anniversary. Games, recitations, vocal and instrumental music were rendered, after which refreshments were served.

Among those present were: Misses Ida O'Neill, Elsie Smith, Jennie Hart, Gertie O'Neill, Rosie Smith, Iva Hart, Mary McDonough, Ora Traves, Rosy Londgreen, Georgia Dudley, Violo Londgreen; Masters Ownie Foin, Tim Fleming, Raymond Lewis of Raymond, George Londgreen, George O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. James Doyle, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. J. Doyle of Vallejo, Miss Nellie Boyd and Messrs. Frank Sullivan and Charles Doyle.

An Aged Confidence Woman Dead

"Grandma" Miller, the aged woman who buncoed Policeman Smith some time ago, died last week in the Kern county jail from alcoholism. She stopped off in Fresno about a month ago and told Policeman Smith that she was on her way from New York to Tulare to visit relatives. She claimed that she had been robbed at Sacramento and was in destitute circumstances. Policeman Smith gave the aged woman a ticket to Tulare, little suspecting that she had been working the charity all along the line. She was taken to jail from Delano after securing assistance from persons at several towns upon false pretenses.

Monroe Goldstein returned from a week's visit in San Francisco last Sunday. He visited Company C while in the city and reports that the boys are all looking fat and hearty. The guardsmen are gaining in strength and weight because of the mode of life that they are compelled to follow.

Wilson Shannon of Fish Slough was a visitor in the city last Sunday.

A BIG SHORTAGE

Revealed by Krohn's Books.

Over $8000 Not Turned Over to the Treasurer.

Krohn Declares the Shortage is Only on Paper—Larew's Statement.

The books of Deputy Tax Collector Krohn of Madera, which created a sensation in the town on the 27th ultimo by being carried apparently unconscious from his office and telling a story of a thrilling encounter with two desperate robbers, have been found to show a shortage of $8,000. M. D. Wood of Merced, who had been engaged on the books since a few days after the robbery, concluded his task yesterday afternoon, when the startling disclosure was made.

The result of the expert's find spread through the town, which had almost been hypnotized, it would appear, by young Krohn, and even the crushing discovery of the expert hardly broke the spell. It came as staggering news to the townspeople, however, and created as much excitement as the report of the robbery, which all its sensational phases, did.

The result of the expert's investigation was communicated to young Krohn, and he admitted that the books showed a shortage, but claimed that the shortage was only on paper and that the money had been in the safe before it was taken by the robbers.

The statement published in the Examiner that District Attorney Larew and Detective Curtin refused to have an interview with Krohn is untrue. They asked on two occasions to see him but an audience was denied. The expert, accompanied by the official court reporter, called upon him for an explanation of the books, but Krohn refused to allow the reporter to take down his statement in short hand, although he explained the accounts to Mr. Wood.

District Attorney Larew made the following statement over the telephone to a Republican reporter yesterday, which was taken down in shorthand:

"Mr. Krohn's books have been expert-ed, and it was shown by expurting his books that when he settled on the 6th of December, 1897, he was $9,001.23 short; that is, the collection of taxes as shown by his books was that much greater than what he paid into the treasury. Since that time he has paid into the treasury more money than he has collected. If there was any money in the safe claimed to have been robbed, it had been there since the 6th day of last December. On the 7th of May, 1898, he made a payment, leaving a shortage of $7,844.88, the present deficiency. Now, if Krohn's story is true if he had the money in the safe, the irresistible conclusion is that he kept it ever since last December in that safe."

That is Krohn's contention. He avers that he has not used a farthing of the county's money, although he admits that he failed to turn a large amount into the treasury. Mr. Larew states that it is very hard for him to believe Krohn's statement that the coin was in the safe, for the reason that if he did keep it there he was guilty of a felony, under sections 424 and 425 of the Penal Code. Besides, the District Attorney cannot understand why Krohn, if he had the money, should hold it back, especially as he was committing a felony in so doing.

A bloody towel has been found tucked away in a corner of the office and also a tin box, the lock of which some one had attempted to force. If the robbers had used the towel they would not be so careful to hide it, it is thought, and again, if they had the keys, as Krohn said they had, they wouldn't have to try to force the lock. The box contained papers which were of no value.

The theory of attempted suicide is gaining a number of adherents among those who doubt the robbery story, as told by Krohn. They believe that Krohn drugged himself after wounding himself and was, in fact, unconscious when he was taken from the office. The District Attorney examined the silver ventilation pipe extending through the roof of the shed, to which the bloody prints led, and by throwing the light of a bulls-eye lantern down in to it a four-ounce bottle was seen at the bottom, but the knife that Krohn is supposed to have used could not be found. Of course, the bottle may have been there a long time, and an opiate would hardly be contained in a four-ounce bottle.

Mr. Krohn's condition is considered quite critical. He is very much exercised over the events of the last several days, and is on the verge of nervous prostration. He is also suffering from a kidney trouble. He is said to have been looking very depressed for several days before the alleged robbery occurred. Mr. Larew stated that the Deputy Tax Collector would not be arrested at present, as on account of his excellent reputation and his present condition the District Attorney desires to proceed with deliberation. He stated that the shortage had not yet been made good by Krohn's relatives, as they stated they would do. Of course, it could not be expected that they would have the money as soon as the expert had finished his report, but the citizens are confident that the county will not suffer the loss of a cent.

A DISEASED COW SHOT.

Was in a Fresno Dairy and Affected With Tuberculosis.

Yesterday Dr. B. Graham, county veterinary, was exhibiting the heart and lungs of a dairy cow that he condemned and shot on Tuesday because it was affected by tuberculosis. The lungs of the cow were badly affected with the disease and the heart and glands were diseased. Dr. Graham showed the affected parts to several physicians and all concurred in the opinion that persons using milk from such an animal ran a great risk.

The cow belonged to a large dairy near Fresno and its condition was discovered by Dr. Graham. He made several tests to ascertain if the cow was diseased and finally condemned her. Milk from the animal had been served in Fresno.

The Keystone Has Moved to Town

The Keystone, a Populist paper published for some time past at Malter more, has moved to Fresno. The plant is located in quarters under the opera house and the paper will be issued on Friday as in the past. Enoch Turner is editor and manager of the Keystone.

Police Detail for June.

Marshal M. L. Wolf has made the following police detail for June: W. S. Smith, police officer at night; R. D. Russell, Chinese officer; Henry Russell be detailed to take Mattoon, Fresno and H streets; Andrew George, J and K streets; Jackson Walton, north Mariposa street; J. D. Morse, south Mariposa street, day.

PLAYED A JOKE ON ALLEN

The Boxer's Favorite Cane Loaded With Limburger.

Saturday, June 4th, is the date of the Allen-Gallagher boxing contest, and no Friday as has been given out.

A good little story is told on Allen. Last evening he returned from the Athletic Club gymnasium, and leaving a large bamboo cane a constant companion—at the new Palm Garden, went to his lunch. During his absence some mischievous person loaded the hollow stick with a charge of limburger cheese.

Upon his return he grasped the cane and proceeded to liven up matters by rapping the boys on the shins. The cane was getting lively, too, about this time and all gave Allen a wide berth. He strolled down J street, and people wondered what kind of diet he was training on.

Finally Allen realized that something was wrong, and an investigation revealed what it was. He swore vengeance on the instigators of the plot to ruin his favorite companion and says the score can only be wiped out by driving Gallagher through the ropes Saturday night.

There has been a cry of "fake" since this match was made, and it remains to be seen whether hard and earnest training will count for anything. In conversation with Gallagher last evening he referred to the fake charge in this way:

"I have heard of this talk about Allen and myself going to 'fix' this fight, and it is false. The mill will be my first fight in about seven months and I do not propose to let a purse slip by me if it is in my power to head it off. The people will get a run for their money if Billy Gallagher is alive and well Saturday night."

A meeting of the principals will be held Friday night at the Athletic Club to decide on a referee. It has been the rule heretofore to select a judge at the ringside, but this event will require some one who knows the game thoroughly and is an athlete as well.

Delegations are expected from Sanger, Selma and other stations along the road.

A DESERT MARCH

Record of the California Troops in '61.

Made the Long Journey From California to Texas on Foot.

Editor Republican:—While the volunteers are going to the front in the war with Spain it will be interesting to recall that in the perilous days between 1861 and 1865, California furnished more than her quota of patriots who offered their lives in defence of the flag. Sixteen thousand men enlisted in the Union Army besides five hundred Californians joined the Massachusetts troops and eight companies were raised to supply the quota required from Washington territory. The men of brawn who were delving for gold eagerly laid down their picks and shovels and went forth to do battle to preserve the Union. The records of their achievements will long endure as marvelous exhibitions of endurance and courage.

"The California troops occupied nearly every post from Puget Sound to San Antonio, and the march of the California soldiers from this state to Texas received the following notice from Brigadier-General W. H. Carleton's report:

"The march of the Column from California across the Great Desert in the summer months, in the driest season that has been known for thirty years, is a military achievement creditable to the soldiers of the American Army. But it would not be just to attribute the success of this march to any ability on my part. That success was only gained by the high physical and moral energies of that peculiar class of officers and men who compose the Column from California. With any other troops, I am sure I should have failed. I send you a set of colors which have been borne by his Column. They were hoisted by Colonel West over Forts Thorn, Fillmore and over Mesilla, N. Mex., and over Fort Bliss, in Texas. They were hoisted by Captain Cremony over Fort Quitman, and by Captain Shirland over Fort Davis, in Texas, and thus again have those places been consecrated to our beloved country.

ONE OF THE COLUMN."

THE RED CROSS.

Pledge Which Its Members Take on Joining the Society.

[From the Sacramento Bee.]

The pledge of the Red Cross reads as follows:

"I hereby solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that in entering the Red Cross I will abide by its rules and regulations in every particular. I will serve the Red Cross as required and faithfully perform such duty prescribed or ordered for me when directed by my superior officers. I will prepare all articles required by the sick and wounded or mankind with the utmost care and conscientiousness, and should I ever, through unintentional oversight, make an error or see it made, I faithfully promise to report the same without hesitation, that no misery in the life of any being may occur through any oversight or error. Furthermore I do promise that I shall act as a true sister to every human being, independent of nationality, creed or sex, that there should be nothing too small and nothing too great an effort for me to assist in relieving pain, if within my power so to do, and if within the limits of Red Cross work. Furthermore do I promise that I shall act as a true sister to every person associated with me in the Red Cross, recognized by the officers of the American National Red Cross; that I shall hold sacred the emblem and spirit of the Red Cross, and shall never use or wear them except under the direction of my superior officers. In the Red Cross hospital, authorized by the American National Red Cross. Furthermore do I promise allegiance to my sister in either, to the president and officers of the Red Cross hospital and president and officers of the National Red Cross. All of which I solemnly and sincerely promise in the presence of God, the officers and members of the Red Cross hospital, and to which I pledge my sacred honor."

J. C. Moreland's Toe Crushed.

J. C. Moreland, a workman at the Madary planing mill, was painfully injured yesterday by a carriage on one of the machines falling on his great toe. The toe was severely crushed and Mr. Moreland will be lame for several days on account of the accident.

Tulare Democratic Nominations.

VISALIA, June 1.—The Democratic county convention concluded its labors today with the following nominations: Tax collector, P. D. Fowler; auditor, F. H. Ellis; treasurer, Henry Hunt; superintendent of schools, S. A. Crookshank; surveyor, Seth Smith; coroner, F. M. Wells; H. L. Page of Tulare was indorsed for state senator and W. P. Boone was renominated for assemblyman in the Sixty-fourth district.

CAUCUS MEETINGS

Democrats Name Possible Delegates.

Many Nominations Made Last Night.

The Precinct Gatherings Well Attended and Quite Enthusiastic—The Nominees.

The Democrats held their caucus-meetings last night in the precincts throughout the county for the purpose of naming a number of persons to be voted for as delegates to the convention at the primaries, which will be held next Saturday. The faithful were out in force, and candidates who expect a "crush" in the convention, together with their lieutenants, were on hand. Considerable interest was manifested, and the meetings were well attended.

The first precinct, entitled to three delegates, met at the corner of M and Stanislaus streets and nominated the following: J. L. Maupin, B. T. Scott, A. F. Hoffman, Will Bean, W. L. Flannigan and W. H. McKenzie.

The second precinct caucus was held at the corner of O and Merced streets. E. F. Bernhard was chosen chairman and R. E. Rhodes secretary. The precinct is entitled to five delegates in the convention, and it was decided to nominate twice the number to be voted for at the primaries. Those selected were the following-named: C. E. Robinson, C. C. Cobb, William Degen, J. E. F. Edwards, W. W. Brooks, E. F. Bernhard, R. H. Bramlett, W. B. Parsons, A. C. Williams and R. E. Rhodes.

The Democrats of Precinct No. 3, which is entitled to six delegates, met at Justice St John's office and selected the following eighteen names to be voted for: G. M. Bonnell, R. B. Butler, John H. Byrd, J. M. Collier, Harry Dobbs, James Gallagher, S. B. Goodman, S. G. Griggsby, M. K. Harris, James K. Hopkins, J. E. Hughes, M. S. Hutchinson, N. P. Justy, Charles McCardle, John McMullin, John D. Morgan, L. O. Stephens and William Sutherland.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Justice St. John for the use of the courtroom.

The fourth precinct meeting was also held in Justice St. John's office. It selected the following names to be voted for: W. D. Hill, Uriah Dunn, S. C. Wristen, D. Dismukes, C. R. McClanahan, John Zapp, M. A. Morgan, L. R. Paine, M. Nidever and N. L. F. Bachman. Of these three are to be chosen.

The Fifth precinct Democrats met at the Ogle house, with W. A. Akers in the chair and M. J. Aguirre at the secretary's desk. The precinct is entitled to a representation of two, but five were nominated, as follows: M. J. Aguirre, W. A. Akers, Lester Craighead, Sam Zetz and W. F. McSwain.

The Sixth precinct Democrats also assembled in the Ogle house. Attorney George B. Graham presided, with J. D. Hermann as secretary. Brief addresses were made by H. B. Linbaugh, Dr. Edwards, H. C. Tupper, J. Wilbur Cate and W. D. Foote. The following nominations were made, the precinct being entitled to seven delegates in the convention: G. B. Graham, Jesse T. Walden, J. S. Hermann, Dr. J. D. Davidson, S. S. Crutcher, Wesley M. Walden, N. Levy, George Myers, S. F. Cowan, J. Goodman, J. F. Hamilton, J. Townsend, S. J. Cohen, J. W. Faulkh, Dr. Edwards, H. B. Linbaugh.

A vote of thanks to Inst Tom Collins for the use of the parlors closed the proceeding.

The caucus of the Seventh precinct took place in the city hall. W. J. Weems was chairman and H. M. Johnston secretary. The precinct is entitled to a representation of seven in the convention, and thirteen were nominated, as follows: James Tynan, D. R. Prince, James Doyle, W. J. Weems, F. Bielenberg, Charles Chalmers, W. F. Higginson, Fred Hance, Joe Amberg, H. M. Holmston, S. N. Pancake, P. Clasby, John Albin, Sr., and C. W. Belden.

The Eighth precinct, entitled to five delegates, nominated the following to be voted for Saturday: W. W. Eden, F. M. Chittenden, G. W. Bowen, O. M. Thompson, W. R. Furnish, N. C. Coldwell, W. T. Mattingly, E. D. Edwards, Luke Shelly and J. W. Perry.

The Ninth precinct, entitled to four delegates, met at the Hotel de France and selected the following-named nominees: R. W. Cole, James D. Morss, Charles Tubbs, S. M. Walton, Sam Fleming, Ed Stamp, B. T. Alford and R. S. Scott.

The Tenth precinct caucus was held in Barnum's saloon on C street and nominated the following eight persons, from whom the four delegates will be selected: W. S. Barnum, O. D. Wilson, J. H. Dillman, E. Dryden, E. C. Bacon, Tom Gray, James Hemphill and John Peterson.

Roberts' precinct caucus organized by electing W. T. Osborne chairman and A. D. Ewing secretary. The following delegates were placed in nomination (there being no limit to the number): W. W. Shipp, W. C. Marshall, A. D. Ewing, G. M. Boles, W. O. Miles, W. T. Osborne, W. F. Lane, L. R. Williams, E. H. Morgan, F. M. Lane, Gus Lamond, T. L. Reel, E. I. Hannay, W. S. Badger, John Brooks, J. S. Redford, H. H. Welsh, C. S. Cox, M. Winan, Harry Hasbrouck, M. Dilley, M. S. Webster, H. E. Cotton. The precinct is entitled to six delegates and twenty-four nominations were made.

The returns from the country precincts could not be obtained last night.

Fowler High School Meeting.

A meeting was in Fowler hall Monday evening for the purpose of discussing the question of establishing a union high school. F. Edwards was president, on account of the absence of the chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. Kennedy, who was appointed to confer with the trustees and others interested in Fowler and the surrounding district. The districts included in the proposed union high school are Fowler, Parlier, Clovis, Minnewa, Lone and part of Jefferson District. The board will furnish all expenses for one or twenty-five days, after which the district will be taxed for two years.

A Flooded Laboratory.

The chemical laboratory on the third floor of the high school building was found flooded with water yesterday morning, as the result of a clogged sink and a faucet accidentally left open. During part of the afternoon there is only not pressure enough to carry the water to the upper laboratories, and it is thought that the faucet was left open by a student who failed to notice its condition on account of the failure of the flow of water. Considerable water leaked into the physics laboratory on the second floor, but no serious damage was done.

Real Estate Transfers.

Alex Goldstein to W B Hallmark, 10 and 12, blk 1, 267, $1.

Jay Scott to Hugh Robinson, Sycamore Grove Park, Kings river canyon, $200.

TOLD OF A GUN PLAY.

A Little Incident in a Trespass Case Before Judge Risley.

The suit of A. A. Blasingame against William Heim for $150 damages on account of Heim's sheep being driven on Blasingame's land, was on trial before Judge Risley yesterday, and a lot of contradictory testimony was given by the sheep herders of the respective litigants. One of Heim's herders testified that Blasingame pulled a pistol on him and threatened to kill him, but Mr. Blasingame denied the statement.

The court did not care to hear about the gun play, as it was immaterial to the issue, however material it appeared to the herder. The case will be argued today.

FOR VINDICATION.

Mrs. Smith Will Not Wait to be Arrested.

The complaint sworn out against Mrs. G. Albert Smith by William Harvey, charging her with cruelty to her adopted daughter, Ella Smith, was filed in Justice Walton's court at Sanger, and Attorney D. S. Ewing advised Mrs. Smith to plead to the complaint before the warrant was served. Mrs. Smith is determined to have the case tried now to vindicate herself. As stated in yesterday morning's Republican, the girl admits that the statement made by her to her teacher, Mrs. Carrington, that she had been mistreated at her home was untrue and made in a moment of anger.

Mr. Ewing stated that if Mr. Harvey had any means he would be sued for damages for making the complaint. It is claimed that five witnesses heard him tell Mrs. Smith after talking to the girl that she (the girl) was well satisfied with her home and had not been abused. Mrs. Smith claims that Mr. Harvey wanted to talk to the girl in his buggy, but she refused to permit her adopted daughter to enter the buggy, as she did not know him, but allowed him to talk to Miss Smith in the yard.

A QUEER MASCOT.

Milt Saunders Will Present Company C With a Coyote.

Milt Saunders will present the Company C boys with a coyote as a mascot to take along with them to the Philippines or any other part of the globe where the soldiers may go. The animal has made his home with engine company No 1 during the last ten months and he is a pet. The coyote is playful and does not attempt to bite any one. He is a large, full grown animal and will no doubt afford the boys of Company C considerable amusement.

The pet will be sent to the Presidio by express today. Though tame, he must be kept chained, else visits to neighboring hen roosts might be made by him. A few months ago the coyote got loose and raided a hen house in the vicinity. The owner of the fowls caught the animal and kept him as hostage until the chickens were paid for.

A THIRD CALL.

Uncle Sam May Need More Volunteers.

General Muller Believes the Army Will be Increased to Five Hundred Thousand.

General M. W. Muller returned from San Francisco last night after observing the military operations at the Presidio for several days. He visited Company C several times and reports the boys all in good spirits and fine health. The General is uncertain as to when Company F will be called out. The greater number of the volunteers under the second call will be apportioned among the companies already mustered in and this would not suit the boys of Company F, as they desire to maintain their organization.

General Muller, however, believes that the time will soon come when every volunteer company will have an opportunity to join the United States forces. He says that the indications point to another call. Persons in a position to make a good guess think that a third call for volunteers will be made as soon as the number of men required for the second call are enlisted. General Muller says that it is likely the government will increase its army to 500,000 and this would require over 200,000 more men.

This would afford an opportunity for a volunteer regiment from the San Joaquin valley, as suggested some time ago in the Republican, and it is likely that steps will be taken during the next few days to raise the regiment and have it in readiness for the call.

Captain Jones, who returned from San Francisco last evening, does not think that Company F will have an opportunity to volunteer under the second call. He says that perhaps less than a regiment of National Guardsmen will be taken, as the remainder of California's quota will come from volunteers who desire to join companies already mustered into service.

AZHDERIAN ANSWERS.

Says That Captain Neville Was to Pay Contractor Brower.

M. H. Azhderian has filed his answer to the suit brought against him by C. S. Brower, the contractor, for material furnished for a building in Jamestown and also for labor performed in putting up the framework.

Brower had Azhderian arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses, but the prosecution was dismissed, and a civil suit was begun. Azhderian sets forth in his answer that it was understood between himself and Brower that Captain Neville was to advance the money to pay for the outlines and that Brower took the contract with the understanding. Azhderian alleges that he made a tender of the contract to purchase certain lots, money loaned and a life insurance policy to Neville as security for the money. It was while this tender was being made that the little fracas took place.

Death of Mrs. Mary Birkhead.

Mrs. Mary Birkhead, who has been a resident of this county for twenty years, died yesterday morning at her home in the Fort Washington district on the San Joaquin river. She was a native of Virginia and 88 years old. Her funeral will take place today at 10 o'clock from her late residence. The remains will be interred in Mountain View cemetery and the procession will pass the Kearney Methodist church so that friends of the deceased who live in this city may join it and attend the services at the grave.

Sinking More Oil Wells.

A. W. Brown of the Coalinga Oil Company was in town yesterday and reports that three new wells are being sunk in the oil region. The Coalinga, Home and New York oil companies each put down a well. The last named has already started on it well. The Pioneer Pipe Line Company has just finished the construction of an immense tank which will hold 12,000 barrels of oil.

PICNIC AT WOODS' GROVE

The Scandinavian School Had an Outing Saturday.

The Scandinavian school had a picnic at Woods's grove last Saturday. The scholars present, with their teacher, Prof. J. F. Martin, were: Ralph and Chester Hinsberger, Elmer Chapman, Marion Smilie, Tiny Spence, John Spence, Edith Johnson, Ella Olson, Ben Lawson, Richard Hoghkins, Arthur Olson, Louie and Edward Swinson, Lillie Olson and Ida Anderson.

The visitors were: Mrs. J. Hinsberger, Mrs. T. E. Chapman, Mrs. Iverson, Mrs. Smilie, Miss Clara Swinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rud. Leonhart, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Miss Lulu M. Peck, Miss Lizzie Martin, Miss Louie Stevens, Peter Swinson, Frank Smilie, John Burton and Leroy Martin.

Will Remember Their Dead.

The Woodmen of the World will decorate the graves of their dead next Sunday. The graves were decorated Monday, but it is the custom of the society to remember its dead on the Sunday nearest the 6th of June, the anniversary of the founding of the order. The deceased members are T. S. Price and Harry P. Marshall.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Officers of Fresno Commandery Installed.

A Banquet at Which Patriotism Was Substituted For Templarism.

Fresno Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar, installed the following officers last night: C. E. Duncan D. Allison; generalissimo, Thos H. Warrington; captain general, James W. Smith; prelate, Charles H. Munn; S. W., D. C. McDougall; J. W., George W. Jones; treasurer, H. P. Hedges; recorder, G. B. Land; standard bearer, O. L. Everts; sword bearer, H. H. Smith; warden, W. S. Badger; guards, Sirs McLean, Aiken and Whitson; installing officer, J. A. Webster; marshal, A. M. Clark.

After the installation an elegant banquet was spread in the banquet room, the tables being beautifully decorated with flowers, with beautiful hand-painted souvenirs in the form of a Maltese Cross at each plate.

F. M. Miller of the Grand Commandery, acted as toastmaster, and in a neat speech turned the course of the responses from templarism to patriotism. The first toast was "The President of the United States, Sir William McKinley." This was responded to by Prof. J. W. Anderson, who paid an eloquent tribute to the wisdom and patriotism of the President.

As the last Grand Commandery ordered the American flag to be placed at the east in every commandery, the next toast, "Our Flag," was in order, and was responded to by O. L. Everts, after which Mrs. D. D. Allison sang "The Red, White and Blue," the commandery joining in the chorus.

"Our Navy" was responded to by Capt. C. H. Norris in a happy manner, after which Mrs. Allison sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Capt. G. W. Jones responded to "The Army," rehearsing the glories and greatness, the patriotism and power of American arms from Washington to Dewey. Prof. M. E. Dailey responded to "Our Public Schools, the Birthplace of Patriotism," and was warmly applauded. "Surgeons in Time of War," was responded to by Dr. Aiken, who gave experiences of his own during the late civil war. The toast, "No North, No South; No East, No West," was responded to by N. L. F. Bachman, who dwelled upon the patriotic feelings inspiring those who wore the blue and the gray, and their united feeling at the present time.

"Masonry in Time of War," was responded to by Judge A. M. Clark; "The Chaplain in the Army," by Rev. C. A. Munn, also a veteran; "American Patriotism," by Sir Knight Madsen of Golden Gate Commandery. Patriotic responses were also made by Thomas H. Warrington, D. C. McDougall, D. D. Allison, H. P. Hedges, A. Albrecht, E. C. Depew, J. W. Smith and J. E. Whitson. The toast, "The Ladies," evoked an eloquent response from W. S. Badger.

Rev. Munn paid an eloquent tribute to the personal worth of George C. Grimes as man and Mason, who is now lying upon his deathbed.

The Commandery then drank to the health of Captain Jones, who is hoping for orders to go to the front with his company, and expecting a call at any moment. This toast was drunk standing, and Captain Jones made a feeling response, after which the banquet was broken up.

ITEMS FROM KINGSBURG.

The Raisin Growers Discuss the Organization—School Exercises.

Miss Lydia Johnson has gone to Oakland where she will make her home. Her many friends regret her departure. Mr. and Mrs. Thornblum and two children, who had been visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Johnson returned last week to their home in Oakland.

A big entertainment is to be given at Hotel Kingsburg on June 1. An interesting play will be given by home talent.

The commencement exercises of the graduates of the ninth grade of the Kingsburg school will be held in the Swedish Methodist church on Thursday evening. The young ladies and gentlemen who graduated deserve much credit for their excellent work during the past term.

Miss Alice Barthett was given a surprise party Friday evening last at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Spear. A large number of young people attended and the evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, etc., refreshments being served at a late hour, after which the guests departed. The young lady has for some time been visiting relatives here, but Tuesday evening she returned to her home in Santa Cruz.

Misses Emma Davidson, Sophia Johnson, Cortie Pierce and Anna Wormser of Fresno have been visiting relatives and friends in this place and report having spent a delightful time. They left a few days since for Oakland, where they will remain for a few days, then go on to Portland, where they will go directly to Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, for the summer. Miss Davidson was for some years the milliner of this place and her many friends were pleased to see such a material change in her health.

The raisin growers met in Maxwell's hall last evening and held an interesting meeting, discussing the proposed organization. While not much was definitely decided upon, yet all the farmers believe it the only means of salvation for their crops. On Friday evening next they will hold another meeting at the same place and all will be settled for good. There is no finer spot in Fresno county in which to grow raisins than this county has proved to be, and the annual yield is something immense. This section will have a marked influence on the organization.

JOHN SHIRLEY PORTER.

Kingsburg, June 1, 1898.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for chills and malaria. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50c.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic." Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

Dreadfully Nervous.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained my health and strength. Mrs S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner of Mariposa and K streets.

Cure that cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25c.

Be not deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea. It is pleasant to take.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

One Minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

ESTRAYED — TWO BLACK HORSES, weight about 1300 and 950 pounds; bay mare, weight about 1250 pounds; roan mare, weight about 1000 pounds; no brands. Geo. S. Otis, Selma. w[illegible]

CALL —FOR— Republican Primaries —AND— COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Central Committee of Fresno county, State of California, representing the Republican party, a political party, which at the last election held in said county polled more than three per cent of the entire vote of said county, by virtue of the customs and usages of the Republican party and by the power vested in said committee, at a meeting held in the city of Fresno, said county and State, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Republican County Convention be and the same is hereby called to meet at the city of Fresno on Thursday the 23d day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to nominate persons for the following offices:

A Senator for the Sixteenth Senatorial District (jointly with Madera county); an Assemblyman for each of the Sixty-Second and Sixty-Third Assembly Districts (jointly with Madera County); a Sheriff; a County Clerk; an Auditor; a Recorder; a Tax Collector; a District Attorney; an Assessor; a Treasurer; a Superintendent of Schools; a Public Administrator; a Coroner; a Surveyor; a Supervisor for each of the First, Third and Fourth Supervisorial Districts; Justices of the Peace and Constables for each and every judicial township of said county; to elect delegates to attend the Republican State Convention and delegates to all District Conventions; to select a County Central Committee for the campaign of 1898; and to nominate persons for such other offices as may be required by law to be nominated and to transact such other business as may properly come before such convention.

Resolved, That said convention shall be composed of 199 delegates; that the basis of representation to such convention shall be as follows: One delegate for each precinct, one delegate for every twenty votes cast in such precinct for Hon. Wm. McKinley, Republican candidate for President, at the general election held in November, 1896, and one for each fraction thereof of twelve or over.

Resolved, That the apportionment for each precinct shall be as follows:

Precincts.	Votes.	No. Del.
Auberry	18	2
Belmont	74	8
Big Sandy	11	1
Butler	17	2
Black Mountain	14	1
Bryant	6	1
Clinton	9	1
Crescent	18	2
Chicago	17	2
Central Colony	58	6
Clark's Valley	11	1
Centerville	21	2
Collis	5	1
Dry Creek	7	1
East Fresno	50	5
Easterby	31	3
Firebaugh	26	3
Fresno Colony	81	8
Fowler	103	11
Franchor	4	1
Fresno No. 1	52	6
Fresno No. 2	88	9
Fresno No. 3	122	13
Fresno No. 4	84	9
Fresno No. 5	46	5
Fresno No. 6	125	13
Fresno No. 7	103	11
Fresno No. 8	82	9
Fresno No. 9	72	8
Fresno No. 10	41	5
Garfield	2	1
Gill	25	3
Huron	9	1
Hughes Creek	2	1
Jefferson	37	4
Kingston	15	2
Kingsburg	96	10
Lincoln	24	3
Lone	2	1
Lynch	2	1
Lewis Creek	2	1
Madison	88	9
Millerton	10	1
Malaga	19	2
Monticello	40	4
Mountain View	3	1
Mill Creek	9	1
New Hope	6	1
Orkandale	7	1
Pine Ridge	2	1
Parlier	16	2
Pleasant Valley	12	1
Roberts	158	17
Reedley	44	5
Sycamore	6	1
Scandinavian	39	4
Sanger No. 1	34	4
Sanger No. 2	40	5
Square Valley	8	1
Sequoia	55	6
Selma No. 1	37	4
Selma No. 2	39	4
Toll House	6	1
Tery	51	6
Temperance	20	2
Volcano	8	1
West Park	28	3
Wildflower	22	2
Wartham	7	1
White's Bridge	12	1
Washington Colony	100	11
Walnut Valley	20	2
Watts Valley	3	1
Total	199	

Resolved, That a primary election for delegates to said County Convention be held in each precinct throughout the county on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1898.

Resolved, That for such primary elections the polls shall be open in Fresno City, Selma, Kingsburg, Traver, Sanger, Reedley and Clovis, from 12 m. to 7 p. m.; and in all other precincts from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Resolved, That where primary elections are held the test for voter shall be: I am a Republican and a legally qualified elector of this precinct.

Resolved, That such board of election shall consist of one inspector, one judge, and one clerk. Polls to be held at the usual voting places so far as practicable.

Resolved, That each board of election shall issue the duly elected delegates at such primaries, their credentials of election as such delegates to said County Convention and immediately certify a list thereof to the secretary of this committee at Fresno.

Resolved, That no person in said convention shall hold or vote more than one proxy.

Republican electors in the several precincts of Fresno county and voters without regard to past political affiliations who believe in Republican principles and indorse the Republican policy, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the conformation of a new ticket.

Resolved, That this committee recommend that caucuses be held in each precinct in Fresno county, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating persons to be selected at said primaries as delegates to said convention:

PRIMARY ELECTION OFFICERS.

Auberry—John Ferguson judge, J. W. Haynes inspector, W. W. Alderman clerk.

Belmont—John Barry judge, E. J. Bullard inspector, William Shields clerk.

Black Mountain—F. C. Cottle judge, J. P. Kerr inspector, A. Kreyenhagen clerk.

Butler—C. W. Mussick judge, J. F. Ewing inspector, C. R. Griffin clerk.

Big Sandy—T. F. Blair judge, B. F. Noble inspector, C. H. Noble clerk.

Bryant—E. B. Marks judge, E. S. Davis inspector, Peter Gable clerk.

Cantua—Juan Zuldri judge, P. C. Ladd inspector, P. Etchegoin clerk.

Central Colony—Hans Madsen judge, W. A. White inspector, George Studer clerk.

Centerville—Sam Muller judge, A. H. Powers inspector, Thomas Yost clerk.

Crescent—G. W. Awalt judge, L. C. Goodell inspector, H. C. Kerr clerk.

Chicago—David Crawford judge, J. A. Goodrich inspector, John Ziegler clerk.

Collis—S. C. Brandon judge, A. S. Collins inspector, G. H. Weitz clerk.

Clark's Valley—E. G. Minkler judge, John Brown inspector, W. A. Bailey clerk.

Dry Creek—F. S. Blair judge, Ira Morrison inspector, Nick Pargan clerk.

Easterby—T. L. Sill judge, H. Grass inspector, A. C. Eisen clerk.

East Fresno—S. Arthur judge, Samuel Puneck inspector, F. H. Hall clerk.

Fresno Colony—J. F. Greeley judge, J. N. Rasmussen inspector, Frank Williams clerk.

Fowler—Thomas Aten judge, W. F. Chandler inspector, P. W. Hastle clerk.

Firebaugh—J. F. Idiart judge, J. W. Schmitz inspector, N. B. Galan clerk.

Fancher—Alfred Baird judge, M. Kirch inspector, A. Kirch clerk.

Fresno No. 1—John C. Moore judge, G. A. Smith inspector, Albert Riley clerk.

Fresno No. 2—H. S. Colburn judge, J. E. Fisher inspector, A. P. Darling clerk.

Fresno No. 3—T. H. Prince judge, H. R. Luck inspector, Herman Swartz clerk.

Fresno No. 4—H. J. Hart judge, Thomas Tompkinson inspector, Simon Henry clerk.

Fresno No. 5—A. A. Comfort judge, F. E. Hopkock inspector, H. D. Enlow clerk.

Fresno No. 6—S. W. Renfro Sr. judge, H. S. Freeman inspector, O. H. Fuller clerk.

Fresno No. 7—M. Riley judge, W. C. Dow inspector, Frank Burleigh clerk.

Fresno No. 8—E. C. Adams judge, C. S. Greenberg inspector, C. H. Swett clerk.

Fresno No. 9—B. Breon judge, L. R. Melvin inspector, L. Pearson clerk.

Fresno No. 10—Shadrack George, judge, T. G. McGinley inspector, A. Toomb